The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 627.

WASHINGTON.

The Majority and Minority Reports on the Cuban Question.

A Protest Against the Introduction of Chinese Labor.

Statement of the Increase and Decrease of the Revenues.

The First Colored Cadet Named Smith Rejected.

Some Features of the New Tax Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It is the intention of the Committee on Foreign affairs to bring up the Cuban question in the House this week. Both the majority and minority reports are to-day officially published with that purpose in view. The majority of the committee, headed by General Banks, will hold that it is the right and duty of the United States first, to recognize the contest in Cuba. Second, to declare and maintain an impartial neutrality. Third, to give to both parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with us. Fourth. To invite the President to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted.

A minority of the committee, composed of Orth of Indiana, Willard of Vermont, Judd of Illinois, and Ambler of Ohio, will submit as a substitute for these propositions a bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any province or state for the purpose of subduing American colonies claiming independence, and providing for the forfeiture of such vessels. The minority say they have seen no evidence that there is a Cuban revolutionary government in existence, exercising any permanent control over any portion of the island, and are constrained to the belief that the constitution, the political divisions, and the control of the island are mainly on paper. The absence of elections, the doubts as to what the constitution contains, the way it was promulgated, the fact that the insurgents hold no important city or town, have no capital or vessels afloat, etc., shows that there is no government outside of the Cuban camps. They look, further, upon the proposed declaration of neutrality as a concession of belligerent rights which would enlarge the powers of Spain against this country at a time when they believe it to be the duty of the United States to preserve an impartial neutrality between the parties in this struggle as in every other struggle against European supremacy on any portion of this continent. The minority also recommend that the Government maintain a naval force in Cuban waters to protect the rights of American citizens.

CHINESE LABORERS.

Officers of the workingmen's organization are calling the attention of Congressmen to the contracts for Chinese labor just made in Louisiana and Massachusetts, and asking for legislation to prevent them. A bill is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee with the title, "A bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor." It provides that every contract for labor, any part of the consideration of which shall be the money for transportation advanced or secured for any alien from any foreign country, which provides for a longer period of service than six months, shall be declared to be a contract for servile labor, and contrary to public policy. Any person who shall enter into any such contract shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

THE REVENUE.

A comparative statement has been prepared at the Revenue Bureau, showing the increase and decrease on the revenue from the different sources for the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869-70. The receipts from spirits have increased 22 per cent., tobacco 38 per cent., incomes 21 per cent., of bonds and bankers 37 per cent., legacies 38 per cent., and successions 18 per cent. The decrease is in passports 29 per cent., sources not enumerated 55 per cent., and penalties 33 per cent. The total increase of the ten months of this year over the ten months of last is $21,187,784 13.

THE TORNADO IN IDAHO.

A letter from Santie (Idaho) Indian Agency mentions that the recent tornado, which passed over that section, ruined the agency building, killed one white man, wounding another, and carrying an Indian into the air and lodging him in a grove of timber two hundred feet off.

THE FIRST COLORED CADET,

named Smith, from Columbia, South Carolina, has been rejected at West Point by the Medical Board for imperfect vision.

THE TAX BILL.

Nothing has been done by the Senate Finance Committee with the House tax bill. A delegation of distillers is here endeavoring to get the committee to abolish the special tax on distilled spirits. They make the point that under the permission of continuous distillation at the distillery much of the products of distillers reach commerce and consumption without being subject to the special taxes being levied on the rectifier and wholesale dealer, thus, they say, an unjust discrimination in this respect is made in favor of the distiller, and therefore ask that these special taxes be entirely abolished. If the revenue is thereby reduced too much, they ask that the barrel tax at the distilleries be increased to make up a deficiency. The amount received from the four items of special taxes for the last six months is as follows: Stamp tax, $89,024,250; fifty-cent barrel tax, $28,301,350; one per cent. on sales, $666,647 28; four-dollar barrel tax, $2,500,164,100; total, $3,843,667 28; or, annually, $7,486,134 56.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The first returns under the new census are from the Fourteenth Ward of Cincinnati, sent on by Assistant Marshall Dempster, who took 10,440 names and did his work in three days and a half, to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent.

THE ATCHISON BRANCH RAILROAD.

By the bill granting lands to the Central or Atchison Branch of the Union Pacific railroad, which passed the Senate yesterday, this road, which now is built one hundred miles west of Achison, Kansas, will get at the minimum 2,500,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas and Nebraska. Under the original grant the road only got the odd sections, and did not receive anything for the sections that had been taken by pre-emption by other railroads or by school land, etc.; but by this new bill they have a fertile region, fifty miles wide within which to select lands to make up that deficit. The company has already received the additional sections, and a million and a half of dollars from the Government on bonds. The President of the road, a brother of Senator Pomeroy, was on the Senate floor when the bill passed, and twenty-seven Senators were absent when the final vote was taken. It goes to the House for concurrence.

[To the Associated Press.]

A COMMERCIAL POLICY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—It is stated that the President has organized and is about to inaugurate a commercial policy which will tend to bring us the vast trade of the Spanish American States, which now principally goes to European ports. The design is to carry out the following suggestion in his annual message: "I have already felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial, and otherwise."

RED CLOUD.

Senator Morrill, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Delegate Hooper, of Utah, had an interview with Red Cloud last evening, during which the Indian chief said there would be no war if the whites waited for the Sioux to commence it. His people having no food, have to hunt, and when doing that were told they were off their reservations and were shot at. This made trouble, and the Indians get the blame, for they have no writers or papers. Mr. Hooper told Red Cloud that more than 80,000 Mormons had crossed the Sioux country in the last twenty-two years, and never lost a life or animal or bale of goods until the railroad was built, since which time they loose some property on every train. Red Cloud said he knew the Mormons; they always talked straight and dealt fairly with his people. The delegation start to-morrow noon for New York, where they will remain a day or two, and then proceed directly home.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Letters from Denmark show that the Government and people are much mortified at the neglect of the Senate on the subject of the St. Thomas treaty. Even its rejection would have left less unfriendly feeling than is now manifested among the Danish people.

THE HORNET RELEASED.

The President yesterday ordered the release of the Cuban privateer Hornet, seized at Wilmington last fall, to Fernando Macais, the original purchaser of the vessel from the United States, the Government requiring, however, bonds in the sum of $50,000 that the vessel be not used to commit hostilities against Spain, nor in any other way in violation of neutrality laws of the United States. Gen. B. F. Butler and Hon. W. E. Chandler are sureties upon the bond. The vessel and other property restored are valued at about $100,000. The decision of the President is the cause of great rejoicing among the friends of the Cuban patriots.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

LONDON, June 12.—Conservative members of Parliament held a private meeting Saturday night and resolved to support the government's compulsory education bill and oppose the amendments offered by Mr. Harcourt and the National Educational League.

LORD DERBY

is reported to have promised to desert from the opposition to the Irish Land bill, and to seek only to make such amendments as will render the measure acceptable to the House of Lords.

FRANCE.

THE RACES.

PARIS, June 12.—The race for the grand prize of Paris to-day was attended by a vast multitude of spectators. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial were present, and were received with great enthusiasm. The prize was won easily by the French filly Sornette, with the French colts Minotemee and Valeos, second and third. No English horses were placed. After the race a great crowd gathered before the Imperial stand and gave repeated cheers for the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial. English horses were hissed by the crowd as they took places for the start, and also during the race.

ITALY.

A THREATENED INVASION.

FLORENCE, June 12.—The Economists reports that the correspondence between the Italian and Swiss governments on the subject of a threatened invasion of Italy by the adherents of Mazzina has assumed a milder tone. A dispatch from Vienna stated that a descent of Italian revolutionists from Austrian territory is threatened, and that the Austrian Government is taking measures to guard against a movement.

ST. LOUIS.

The Atlantic and Pacific R. R.—A Boat Robbed—A Robber's Confession.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Atlantic and Pacific railroad was completed yesterday to Pierce City, fifty miles west of Springfield, Mo., and will be pushed rapidly forward to the southwest boundary of the State; thence through the Indian Territory and across the continent.

While the steamer Phil. Sheridan was lying at Montrose, Iowa, Friday night, some thieves went through several state rooms, and robbed the passengers of $1,500.

J. E. Lemone, who was convicted about a year ago of robbing the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., and is now confined in the penitentiary in Allegheny City, Pa., has sent a statement here purporting to be a confession, that he and twelve other parties blew open the safe of the Sheriff of Franklin county, Mo., in March, 1866, and robbed it of $11,000. Such a robbery was committed, at that time, and Lemoine was arrested for the crime, but acquitted. One of the parties implicated by Lemoine is Col. David Murphy, a highly reputable citizen of Washington, Franklin county, and editor of a newspaper published there. Murphy is also well known here, and, although Lemoine's statement is sworn to and witnessed by the warden of the Allegheny City penitentiary, it will receive but little credence where Murphy is known.

MUSIC.

How it is Cultivated and Appreciated in Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A few days since our musical circles were much astonished by an extended descriptive catalogue of the musicians with lofty encomium upon the talents, taste, and resources which this city could boast. The intent of the article was evidently to please everybody—all things to all men—but its standard of criticism and comparison was rather from the stand-point of country village than of metropolitan city. The writer disdained to see any difference between organist and organ-blower, but made a general gathering of all who have any connection with music, from archangel-trump down to dog-whistle; then unloosed his floodgates and drenched the whole party with an overflow of soft-soap and whitewash, a most unexpected shower for which no one was prepared. Although glad to see so much interest expended in favor of our most esteemed art and its devotees, yet the overwhelming muchness of the thing could not but provoke some inquiry as to its propriety, and suggest some remarks from a different point of view. The congratulatory laudation of the taste and culture of our city seemed to those better posted much like the self-satisfied boasting of the orientals in being in the first rank in civilization, and could not but provoke a smile as well as call forth some remarks and comparison of how far Louisville fell behind, in her musical culture, of what might reasonably be expected of a city of such size in this age.

The city has several brass bands which would do honor to any small town, but no orchestra; the organization in the theater, so misnamed, was a weak serenade string-band, reinforced by one or two horns. With all the material raked together there is not enough to make the shadow of an orchestra. As to choirs we have quite a number that have reached the point of excellence of a village singing-school—one or two where the interest centers around special voices—but not one that has the strength and vigor for a choral of Bach, or the polish and training requisite to render decently the simplest service of Haydn. The musical societies all drag along an unhealthy existence, being held up by a few devoted enthusiasts, who must have some musical pleasure. Where the standard is moderately high the number is surprisingly few. Where the numbers are many the standard is dreadfully low. There is not one equal to the rendering of a small cantata, not to speak of grand oratorio. The Mozart Quintette, the only society commensurate with what they attempted, were entirely unappreciated in their laudable efforts to give good classic music, and their concerts, little as was the patronage they asked, were failures, although the finest in regard to music that we have had for a long time. There are a number of able Professors and teachers, who constantly regret that there is no material here to make any organization or combination. There are several good organists, who are acquainted with that instrument in its proper sphere, but they would no more attempt to perform one of Bach's preludes, before an audience of this city, than an elocutionist would read to children of nursery-rhyme age a page of Milton's Paradise Lost.

As to the liberality and patronage of the musical artists who visit this city we will only recall the record of this season: Brignoli, one-fifth of the house filled; Parepa troupe, so dissatisfied that they threatened never to return; Grau troupe, with Hableman and Himmer, had several hundred auditors each night; Richings, with the grand presentation of the Huguenots, called forth very small houses; even Theodore Thomas had only a full house the second night, and the Boston Quintette, with the very cream of music, were so disgusted with their reception they bade us farewell and went to New Albany on a night set for concert here, to find an audience five times as large as this city could afford them.

Of musical taste the city can boast every shade and variety. The greater part hold it as a point of orthodox faith that the long-drawn, drowsy psalm tune is the very highest flight which music can reach. Others imagine they have made some advance upon this point since they have been taught to relish the sentimental sweetness of German love songs sung by solo and quartette to the tender hymns of the evening service. Another class are entirely absorbed in Sunday-school jubilants, with the idea that they are making preparation to sing these melodies in the happy land. With all these classes the opinion prevails that their judgment is final in all musical matters. All are ready to volunteer criticism in exact proportion to the want of knowledge. There is no respect for authority. Every tub-thumper is ready, without hesitation, to pronounce judgment upon the merits of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven.

Unfortunately, an opinion prevails that music is a very simple science, to be picked up at short notice by under-average ability, as the Irishman supposed he could play the violin, though he had not yet tried. The fact that music requires early and long training to reach average results is entirely incomprehensible to those whose ideas are confined on the one hand to tune-drawling; on the other to jig-fiddling. Until lately music had not been taught in the public schools, and this neglect has produced that dearth of taste-culture and of singers which this city can boast. It is a remarkable fact that there are not even now, with increase of numbers, as many good, tunable voices and readers as were gathered in the city years ago. There is no single branch of education that deserves the same special attention as music, since it combines the results of several prominent studies, and is besides an interesting recreation. As a science, it has a strict mathematical form, and would be as fine a basis for mental training as geometry. As a physical exercise, it is equal to gymnastics. In moral education it stands pre-eminent as a means of promoting unity, harmony of feeling, rythmic drill, and the combination of action now so necessary for an easy course in social and business life. Yet it is scarcely considered as one of the educational sciences.

In conclusion, we would remark, those who have at heart the musical taste and culture of the city, instead of flattering the people with the idea that they are at the top of the ladder, thus barring progress, would better post themselves, study the matter from the foundation, and interest the public in having a thorough course of musical training kept up in the city schools. CLARIONET.

NEW YORK.

Dickens Eulogized in the Churches.

A Quarantine War Between New York and Brooklyn.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

CHARLES DICKENS.

The leading divines all eulogized Chas. Dickens in their sermons to-day. Rev. Dr. Bellows paid his respects to Mr. Beecher, who, last Friday evening, asked the question whether Mr. Dickens was a Christian. Dr. Bellows said that in these days we had to be cautious before asking the question whether men like Washington, Lincoln, or even Dickens, were Christians. If Christianity could not hold such men, other questions still more difficult to answer would be asked. Mr. Frothingham alluded to Mr. Dicken's preaching the living law of human kindness and sympathy to all mankind, while Dr. Chapin impressed upon his congregation the undeniable fact that Dicken's had done great work in this Christian world.

THE UPTON AT CUBA.

Mail advices from Cuba fully confirm the reported landing of the Upton at Punta Brava, and of the capture of a large portion of the cargo by the Spaniards. A battery of 12-pounders and a quantity of arms and military stores reached the insurgents.

PORTO RICO.

Several attempts at revolution have lately been made in Porto Rico, but each was nipped in the bud by the authorities. Hundreds of persons have been arrested and twenty-eight executed.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12—Week's receipts: 5,000 beeves, 7,500 sheep, and 11,000 hogs. The market is fully half a cent lower than last week on common grades, and a quarter of a cent on good. There are but few of the latter here. Buyers are few and the market is dull. Sales of 1,000-pound stockers at 5½c; Canadas, averaging 1,100 pounds, at 7⅝c; Illinois, averaging the same, at 8½c; 1,200 at 9½c; those averaging 1,300 at 9¾c. The highest price to-day was, Canadas, averaging 800, at 6c.

Sheep are dull and fully ¼c per pound lower. The range of sales have been from 5¼c for 82-pound Ohios to 6¾c for 90-pound Canadas.

Milch cows are very dull, and from $20 to $35 each lower.

Hogs are dull, owing to the high price of ice for packing purposes in New York and Boston. No sales.

[To the Associated Press.]

DICKENS.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A proposition appears to-day for a lasting testimonial to Dickens, monumental or otherwise.

HORACE GREELEY'S HEALTH

is improving and he will be at his post in a few days. He was removed Friday from the Hoffman House to his residence at Chappaqua.

THE ONEIDA SURVIVORS.

The forty-nine seamen survivors of the Oneida were yesterday paid off and discharged. They were generally dissatisfied at the amount allowed.

BASE BALL.

The Red Stockings play the Mutuals Monday and the Atlantics Tuesday. The Chicago nine play the Atlantics the 4th of July.

IMMIGRANTS.

11,892 immigrants arrived the past week, 8,000 of whom went West or to the interior.

BILLIARDS.

Three French carom games of billiards were played last night between Rudolphe and Joseph Dion, the latter winning. The last three scores were, Rudolphe, 100, 68, and 69; Dion, 29, 100, and 100. Dion made runs of 51 and 53.

WHO IT WAS.

It was the family of ex-President Wade who sailed for Europe yesterday.

A QUARANTINE WAR

has been commenced between Brooklyn and New York. Some vessels which have been permitted by the quarantine authorities to proceed to the Atlantic docks in Brooklyn were allowed by Dr. Cochran, the Brooklyn Health Officer, to proceed to piers further up East river. Quarantine men in the steamer attempted to tow off the vessel, whereupon their howser was cut by order of Cochran, and the New Yorkers are ready for the conflict. Brooklyn merchants and workingmen seem to side with the doctor, and he is determined to fight the matter out.

THE REGETTA

of the West Point cadets yesterday was won by a second-class boat, which made three miles in 19 minutes and 15 seconds.

WIFE MURDER.

Jno. McNalley, a dissipated shoemaker, murdered his wife in Williamsburg last night, smashing her skull with a hammer.

CHAS. DICKENS.

Rev. Dr. Chapin to-day rendered an enthusiastic eulogium to the memory of Charles Dickens, who he regarded as doing the work of the Redeemer by putting to such noble use the genius he received from God. His every work was characteristic of true charity and faith and mercy and good of the divine being. Rev. Dr. Bellows, in his sermon, spoke of Dickens as an example of Christian zeal. With the knowledge of the works of the great novelist tended to elevate the mind and create a healthy moral tone. He never exerted his mighty influence except for good, and his pen was never used to express an immoral thought.

ROBBERY.

Wm. M. Hews, of Elgin, Ill., while asleep on the sleeping carriages in a train from Pittsburg to New York, Friday night, was robbed of bonds to the amount of $10,000.

NOT ARRIVED.

Henry Chauncy has not yet arrived from Aspinwall.

CINCINNATI.

Preparations for the Saengerfest—The National Anti-Secret Society—Suicide, &c.

CINCINNATI, O., June 12.—Preparations for the approaching Saengerfest have been proceeding all day at the hall, which is being handsomely decorated with evergreen and flags. There was a grand rehearsal last night and another to-night for male voices, with a full orchestra. The programme for the line of march Wednesday afternoon will be published to-morrow. The grand procession will embrace a large number of societies of this city, and all societies from abroad, the entire city department, public officers, home and foreign bands, and the military. At the grand triumphal arch each singer will be presented with a wreath of flowers or a bouquet by young girls. From present appearances it will be the finest demonstration ever seen here.

The National Anti-Secret Society adjourned last night. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia.

Samuel Hall, of Harrison county, Ky., committed suicide last Friday.

Ben Lottman's brewery, in Covington, was closed Saturday, charged with non-cancellation of stamps.

Spanish Romance and Reality.

"Spain," said Talleyrand, "is a country in which two and two make five." Seeming so to a Frenchman, an American might be pardoned if he believed it a land in which two and two made six, or any other number. Ancient Iberia is certainly a region of the unexpected. It is full of surprises and disappointments. Nothing ever happens there as one supposes it will, and the knowledge of to-day is ever contradicted by the experience of to-morrow. For more than three centuries the country has been an enigma, politically, religiously and socially, that no other European nation could solve, and its present condition augments its anomaly. Where else could we hope to find a queen without a dominion, and a kingdom without a king? They who have never visited Spain may wonder, but those who have been there will be incapable of new surprises. The land where "yes" means "no," and "immediately" "next week"—where innkeepers assure you they have every delicacy when they know they are besieged by starvation—where there are rivers without bridges, and bridges without rivers—where highwaymen rob you of your last escudo and then piously commend your soul to God—where "princely hospitality" signifies fleas for bed-fellows and garlic for breakfast—the land where all these and many other contradictions soon prepares you for whatever may happen.—[Harper's Magazine.

☞ Poe, who was as sensitive to public feeling as a weather-vane to the wind or a thermometer to heat, remarks, somewhere among his *marginalia*, that the whole tendency of the age is periodical-ward, but the rapidity with which new periodicals are evolved at this day would startle even a Poe, were the history and statistics of American journalism to be collected and collated. The tendency, however, is beginning to receive the recognition of leading publishers, and experts in the book trade confess some decrease of sales. The serial novel is really the novel of the decade, and few novelists care to appear in book form nowadays. Paper covers are the rule and cloth the exception in binding for novels, which proves that publishers are aping the journalistic form; and the Harpers have even made a sort of journalism of their issues of standard English stories. There is a certain ancient *prestige* in book form, but authors aver that the *prestige* is not profitable, and there is no doubt that journalism will constitute the literary school of the last half of the century.

BOWLING GREEN.

Farmers Jubilant—A Row Among the Radicals—The Postoffice Moved Out of Town—Judge Lindsay.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, June 10, 1870.

Our farmers are again in good spirits. The fly has ceased its ravages in the wheat, the corn is thriving from the late rains, and the speck of war over the water has created a hope of good prices in breadstuffs again. You cannot imagine how exultingly the telegraphic declaration was received that the buyers had swept the New York market of wheat in an hour. Many a close-fisted farmer, who for months has been grieving over having refused $1 25 for his wheat, at once began to look sly and say, "I told you so."

Among other items, I note the local row which the Radicals have been having here among themselves. Not long ago a chap named Ray made an onslaught upon the then postmaster, Charles Asher. Asher proved "too many" for Ray. After a while the chronic quarrel among them broke out in an attack upon young Hobson, the assessor of this district. Speed Fry came this way and took proof as to whether Hobson was competent, and upon other points. Some of the party swore one way and some another, and the only point upon which they agreed was that Hobson was of close kin to every Radical office-holder in Southern Kentucky. But Hobson beat them, and thinking that the postmaster had not backed him as he ought to have done, he laid a mine, and the first thing that Asher or anybody else knew it was exploded, sending Asher sky-high, and leaving P. B. Hawkins, a kind of home guard colonel, master of the situation. Mad at everybody, Hawkins has moved the postoffice to the country, or rather the suburbs. Thereupon everybody is "cussin'," and not according to a mild method either. In addition to this, Hawkins has announced that in a certain contingency he will employ a "nigger" clerk, and this has but added fuel to the flame. So it goes. Bingham and Butler upon the floor of the House and these lesser lights out here all swearing they monopolize the "loyalty" of the party and the country. Active as fleas, they are as quarrelsome as the cats of Kilkenny. It would be of no consequence to us if it did not trouble our business men by removing the post-office to an out of the way place.

Judge Lindsay, the Democratic candidate for the Court of Appeals, speaks here next Wednesday. BERYL.

Sale of Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

[From the N. Y. World, 9th.]

Lewis G. Morris, Esq., yesterday, sold a portion of his famous Scarsdale stud, comprising some of the finest thoroughbred and trotting stallions and mares in the country. The sale took place on the pleasure grounds of Mr. Morris, at Mount Fordham, about a mile below the Jerome Park Race Course.

The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, and but few of those present manifested a disposition to "bid," and even then at very low figures, some of those sold not realizing the amount which they had cost Mr. Morris to raise them; for which reason he felt constrained to withdraw the most of his stud, especially the most valuable animals, from the market.

Of thoroughbred stallions, Marius, a bay colt, foaled April 1, 1868, got by The Marshall, dam Lady Spang, by Glencoe; and Marvel, another bay colt, by The Marshall, foaled May 24, 1868, dam Lady Spang, were offered for sale. The choice of these colts was knocked down to F. H. Faree, for T. L. Harrison, for $475.

Of his trotting stallions, Arcturus, blood bay, 16 hands, foaled July 7, 1867, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam June by True Messenger; and Sirius, blood bay, foaled June 12, 1868, sired by Prizefighter, dam June by True Messenger, were brought out with the intimation that no bids of less than $5,000 would be considered; and, none offering, they were of course withdrawn. Mad. Anthony, a beautiful chestnut colt, foaled June 1, 1869, sired by Major Winfield (now Edward Everett), owned by Robert Bonner, dam Gella by Vermont Hambletonian, was knocked down to Charles W. Bathgate for $425.

Sir Gulian, a brown colt, foaled June 19, 1869, sired by The Marshall, dam Jennie by imported Monarch, was sold to Mr. E. V. Welsh for $130. Iris (trotter), foaled May 16, 1868, sired by Kentucky, dam Jennie by imported Monarch, was bought by W. H. Van Orden for $215.

Susanna (trotter), blood bay, foaled May 11, 1869, sired by The Marshall, dam Truthful by imported Trustee, was sold to Mr. W. H. Bannon for $155.

Euphemia (trotter), chestnut filly, foaled June 16, 1869, sired by The Marshall, dam Effie by Woolfe's Trustee, was also sold to Mr. Bannon for $135.

Bonita (road horse), chestnut, foaled 1867, sired by Eldorado, was knocked down to T. L. Harrison for $300.

Crescent (road horse), 14 hands, foaled April, 1867, sired by imported Warminster, was sold to Andrew Finlay for $305.

Sorrel gelding, May 9, 1868, by New Jersey, dam Truthful, was sold to Colonel Hamilton for $175.

Topgallant, foaled May, 1868, sired by imported Warminster, was bought by George Burton for $215.

A match pair of fine gray mares, good travelers and well broken to harness, five and six years old, were sold to A. N. Norris, Esq., of Pelham, for $800.

At this stage the sale was brought to a close, Mr. Morris remarking that he preferred to keep the stock until it was properly appreciated, as but few were left that were as pure in breed as those which had been offered for sale on this occasion.

The Fortunes of the Davises.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

I have talked with a gentleman from Warren county, Mississippi, the county of Vicksburg and of Jeff Davis, who informs me that the great renegade is now at Memphis, living in poor health, and that not only his property but that of Joe Davis, his richer brother, is almost entirely lost to them. Joe Davis' plantation is now owned by Ben Montgomery, formerly a negro slave in the family, who was taught to read by white people in New Orleans, Washington and other places which he visited as a body-servant, and who finally became the chief overseer and accountant of his master. After the investment of Vicksburg, when the Davises were refugees, Montgomery had a chance to plant three crops of cotton, and he made enough money to pay the first instalment of the purchase price of the plantation, viz: $300,000; he has made several payments since, and he is now esteemed among the ablest planters in Mississippi.

The Davis plantation is now cut off completely from the mainland, the Mississippi having changed its course between New Carthage and the Big Black river, and created a large island there. The Davises are as well nigh ruined as any planter's family in Mississippi, everything having gone wrong with them, while some of the neighboring plantations are in better condition than ever before. The city of Jackson, the State capital, is now rebuilt in better style than formerly, and, except a few caves which remain in the bluffs, Vicksburg has completely recovered from the war. Free labor has proved a great success, and all the plantations are now cultivated on shares, the black laborers receiving half and being provided with seed; while on almost all well-regulated plantations the proprietors offer an annual prize of $100 for the best ten acres of cotton, and $50 for the best ten acres of corn. Good order and fair political intelligence and a remarkable love of money pervade the enfranchised population, while the vote is divided, as many negroes have revolted at the coercive measures of the carpet-bagging politicians.

A Remarkable "Recommendation."

The San Francisco Era gives a copy of a peculiar certificate of character which one of its editors gave to Emeline. It reads as follows:

"She has black eyes and black hair. Whenever she comes home from a wake her eyes are blacker, and she has less hair by three or four handfuls. Emeline is engaged, and her young man is the most successful assimilator of butter, and sugar, and milk that ever emigrated from Ireland. He is equal to any demand of this kind upon his stomach. Emeline has been vaccinated, but it didn't take. This is the only thing about Emeline that we know of that won't take. Spoons take, and hemstitched handkerchiefs take, and she can nail more pillow-cases and forks within a given time than any other girl of the same size and weight in the land of the free. Her 'Sunday out' comes twice a week, and she can wash stockings in the tea-kettle more efficiently than any living woman. Her way of taking care of a baby is to hold it upside down by the leg until it bursts a blood-vessel; and if she washes windows she never sluices water down on the pavement unless a man is going by with a new hat on; then she slings it around by the tin-cup full. Emeline's most unpleasant peculiarity is, that she always blows the gas out when she goes to bed; but it is better to encourage this practice, in the hope that she will suffocate herself some night. She would be much more efficient as a good, quiet, docile corpse than as a servant girl."

This was "giving a character" with a vengeance. But the editor reckoned without his host. He confesses that this "recommend" must have been shown to Emeline's brother, because the latter has been "sitting on our front door-step with a discouraging club for a week past, and we have gone in and out through the alley-gate."

Suicide of Mr. Gerard De Peyster.

Mr. Gerard De Peyster, son of the late Wm. A. De Peyster, committed suicide on Friday morning last by shooting himself through the head, at the residence of his mother, No. 112 East Thirty-ninth street. The deceased was thirty-three years of age and unmarried. He had been suffering for some years under a partial aberration of mind, and had cost his family much distress. At the time of his suicide the pistol-shot was heard by the household, and, on his door being forced open, he was found lying speechless. He soon after expired. Deputy Coroner Shine held a private inquest on the body the day after, but the affair was kept secret at the urgent request of the family, who are very respectable and descended from the early settlers of this city. The funeral of Mr. De Peyster took place on Tuesday.—[N. Y. Standard, 9th.

☞ Mrs. Mary Powell, in her lecture on the Indians, makes a curious statement concerning children, who are fastened to birch bark and their limbs kept confined until they are two years old. "I have seen," she says, "as many as two hundred of them together at one time, and no noise came from their lips. They are healthy and comfortable, and have no need to cry. Their arms of course are not confined, only their bodies and legs."

THE MUNICIPAL EXCURSION.

In St. Louis—Doing Chicago—Hospitalities to the Wandering Louisvillians.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, June 9.

You were briefly advised by telegraph that the excursion party from Louisville to their surprise were made a part of a still larger one from Indianapolis and other places in Indiana, who were celebrating the opening of the new route between St. Louis and the East via Vandalia, Ills. Our party was small in numbers, and really insignificant when compared with the others; and, moreover, our trip to St. Louis was a later suggestion and not embraced in the original programme which would have carried us direct to Chicago. But it was a happy conception as the reception we met from the St. Louisians was most cordial. The hospitality extended to the Indiana party was proffered to us, and accepted by a portion of our excursionists. They made the trip to Corondolet on the splendid steamer Belle of Alton, in company with almost eight hundred ladies and gentlemen, and subsequently were present, by invitation, at the formal reception at the Merchants' Exchange. In the afternoon the whole body of visitors, together with the Mayor and Council of St. Louis, visited the magnificent garden of Henry Shaw, formerly from St. Louis, where they were hospitably entertained. A rain storm cut short the programme and our party then returned to St. Louis to prepare for their departure at 7 p. m. for Chicago.

In the meantime Mayor Baxter, Gen. St. John the City Engineer, and Messrs. Downing and Joyes, Commissioners of Public Charities, devoted their time to investigating matters pertaining to the management of municipal affairs. The Mayor looked into the details of business at the city hall, the mode of keeping the city's accounts, the expense of this or that department, and in fact all information bearing upon the management of a city government. He thinks that he has gained some knowledge that may be usefully applied to our own city hereafter.

Gen. St. John did not participate in the festivities offered by our hosts. He had a conference with the City Engineer and other officials, from whom he derived valuable information respecting the system of sewerage and streets of that city, which is of a very excellent character, and infinitely superior, they claim, to any other Western city. There are forty miles of Nicolson pavement in St. Louis. I will refer to this at length hereafter.

Messrs. Downing and Joyes were shown through the Work-house and Hospital, but did not go to the Alms-house, as it was understood to be even in worse condition than our own, and the officials did not care to exhibit such a wretched institution to visitors, especially as they would view it with a critical eye. The St. Louis Work-house, the officers admitted, and our Commissioners saw, was no credit to the city. It was apparent that, while it was as well kept as such a building could be, yet it was altogether unfitted for the purposes for which it was originally constructed. But this building was the creation of a past age, and when St. Louis was but a fourth or fifth rate city. It will soon give place to one constructed on an improved plan. There were 266 inmates of all ages, men, women, and children.

The St. Louis Hospital has less capacity than that in Louisville, and was in excellent order, but must necessarily be enlarged. They examined the different wards, and found everything neat and clean, with evidences of the utmost care and attention from the superintendents and their subordinates. One of the Commissioners went into the "dead-room," and there beheld a subject ready for a post-mortem examination. It was the body of a young and beautiful woman, which had been exhumed for this purpose. She belonged to a wealthy family in St. Louis, and had been married a little over a year, and lived in the country. According to the story, ten months after marriage she gave birth to a child, which is still living; and, discovering in ten months afterwards that she was *enciente*, she determined to destroy her offspring. She engaged the services of a St. Louis physician, and an abortion by an instrument was procured. On her death-bed she confessed that her condition was the result of that operation. The physician is now under arrest, and the post mortem was to be held to discover whether her statement was true. It is not thought that her husband had any complicity in the sad affair. The parties are wealthy, and of the highest respectability, and this is the reason it has not been made public.

A few of the boys in quest of information as to the "manly art of self-defense," called on Mike McCoole. They did not bring back a good report. They say he is an ill-mannered lout, a vulgar, burly fellow, beefy and brainless, and just the kind of a person to claim unfairly the stakes and honors when Tom Allen or any other man licks him like blazes. But I think you young bloods are prejudiced against Mike, and if the truth could be known that Mike saw they were mere curiosity seekers, and treated them with contempt. He keeps a saloon on Fifth street, adjoining the Laclede Hotel, and his house is a great resort for the bruisers. We will be in Chicago in the morning. X.

CHICAGO, June 10.

The excursion party have had a lively day. From early morn to dewey eve their eyes have been busy seeing and their ears hearing the glories of Chicago; and, truly, it is a wonderful city, this young giant of the West. But to commence at the beginning. Our train arrived at 7 a. m. at the depot of the Illinois Central, where they were met by Jno. C. Hilton, Esq., and Henry H. Honore, former citizens of Louisville, who gave us a hearty welcome, and tendered us all requisite courtesies. We were conducted to the Sherman House, where rooms had been engaged by order of his Honor the Mayor of the city.

At ten o'clock sharp, according to the programme, the Mayor and Council called and accompanied the party in carriages to see the city—its public buildings, institutions and improvements now in progress. We entered the new tunnel now being constructed under Chicago river. This is a work of considerable magnitude—2,000 feet in length and some 22 feet in depth. It is intended to facilitate travel both for vehicles and pedestrians, and relieve to some extent the crowded thoroughfares. At the corner of each street it traverses there is an entrance for foot passengers. There is already one of these tunnels or passage-ways under the river through which we subsequently passed. It served the object intended, and led to the building of the other.

The water-works was next in order. Here we saw splendid buildings, with powerful and improved machinery, and all the appliances necessary to furnish this one great element to 300,000 persons. The water, your readers are no doubt aware, is conveyed from the lake through a tunnel or pipe, reaching out to a "crib," two miles from the city. The depth of the lake is upward of twenty-five feet. The tunnel is five feet in diameter. At the time of its construction it was supposed it would be of sufficient capacity to supply the city for years to come; but the rapid augmentation of its population and the necessities of the manufacturing interests demand an increased supply. It is now proposed to build another tunnel of even greater capacity, and pumping machinery to cost $200,000 has already been ordered.

The excursionists were then driven through the new and beautiful park, which was projected first a few years ago, but which in two years has been beautified and made perfectly lovely. It consists at present of sixty acres, with handsome drives, lakes and islands in miniature, and also a collection of wild animals to gratify the curiosity of the sight-seer. A hundred acres more are soon to be added to the park.

Next we stopped at the Chief of Police office, where was exhibited a collection of the photographs of all the noted burglars, thieves, shop-lifters, etc., that have from time to time fallen into the clutches of the police. They are as villainous-looking a set of scoundrels as the world ever produced, and, happily for the peace of Chicago, are not "native and to the manner born." If they were, Chicago would be in a bad way.

The party were then conducted to the stock-yards, which embrace 425 acres, a portion of which is now in the city limits. This is a great trade, and brings annually millions of dollars. In the plot of ground devoted exclusively to this interest are 100 acres, devoted to the pens and stalls and grounds necessary for the feeding and watering of the stock, the latter being from an artesian well. There is a very large hotel (the Transit House), which will accommodate from 500 to 800 persons, and here the stock-drovers get their food and rest.

To-day the Mayor and Council of Chicago invited their guests to a capital dinner, preparatory to the work to follow. Five hours' travel about the city had whetted their appetites, and the dinner itself was so inviting that it was enjoyed with keen relish.

After dinner the Stock Yard Exchange Bank occupied the attention of the visitors. Here are made all the exchanges for this trade, and they amount to an almost fabulous sum. Another notable feature is that every railroad has a connection with this stock yard, so stock is transferred to the train with no additional expense.

The grave of the great Douglas was the next point of interest. The monument overlooks the lake, whose waters sing a requiem over the dead. Silence and solemnity was preserved and each one there indicated his respect for the great statesman that perished in his early prime. The party were then conducted to the Douglas University, which is within a stone's throw of the monument. It was the creation of Douglas, who donated the land on which it is built, as well as a fund, I believe, for a building. A handsome edifice has been erected, but it is, as yet, only partially completed. It is built of the Joliet stone and in the Tudor style. There are now two hundred scholars. It has a fine observatory attached, with a splendid telescope, whence observations are constantly made. Chicago has taken great interest in this university and will make it one of her chief ornaments.

The visitors were then driven down Wabash avenue, which is one of the handsomest streets in Chicago. It is at once noted by strangers for the unusually fine architecture of churches and dwellings, and for their peculiar combinations of comfort and elegance. The pavement is the universal Nicolson, of which Chicago has sixty miles. It has a width of about forty-two feet, and alongside and between the carriage-way and sidewalk pavements are handsome lawns studded with trees, and in some instances these are in double rows. The buildings are of the Joliet stone, which is far more pleasing to the eye than the ordinary stone; it has been handled with marked architectural ability and mechanical excellence and execution. There are several imposing churches, one of them Dr. Cummings'. They are of Gothic and Tudor order in the highest ornate style. The finest effect of all is the beautiful vista down this long avenue, and it is hard to say which is more pleasingly remembered, the foliage, the fine street alignment, or its splendid architecture. Few American streets impress strangers like this. The comment of one of our officials in viewing it was as follows: "In Broadway, Louisville, we have many residences quite as attractive, and street dimensions even more favorable for landscape and architectural effects, yet the absence of lawn and trees, the broad, red sidewalks, so expensive in first cost and so difficult to keep clean, and the utterly worn out condition of the carriage-way of the streets does not permit of a comparison, at present at least." And every one of the Louisvillians who are familiar with the one and who have seen the other will sustain that opinion.

In another letter I will refer at length to the railroad connections of Chicago, and what prosperity they have brought her.

The Louisville party will have a sail on the lake to-morrow, but other than this no programme has been marked out. X.

☞ One hundred and ten persons out of every million commit suicide in France every year, 240 to the million in Prussia, 60 to the million in Great Britain, and only 14 to the million in Spain. The French statistics show that hanging, drowning, shooting, and suffocation by charcoal are the most popular modes of suicide in France, in the order named, while 31 people throw themselves in the way of railway trains, and one starved himself to death.

THE COURTS.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Suit Against the Pneumatic Gas Company.

Joseph O. Campbell & Co. vs. James S. Lithgow, Jacob L. Smyser, Marcus A. Finch and James H. Clark.

The plaintiffs state that the above defendants, with one James A. Miller, on the 21st day of September, 1868, signed and went into written articles to form a company by the name of the Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, and filed articles of association in the clerk's office of the County Court in and for Jefferson county, Ky., for record, for the purpose and business of manufacturing and erecting gas works, and to sell the same under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, and proceeded to act as a corporation under the above name, and the defendants appointed James H. Clark secretary for the Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, and as such authorized him to act as their agent in making contracts for the manufacture and sale of pneumatic gas apparatus, and, while carrying on business and receiving and dividing the profits among themselves, they employed the plaintiffs to manufacture for them iron and machine work for the manufacture of pneumatic gas, which the plaintiffs did to the amount of $679 35, which sum they promised to pay plaintiffs; and on the 22d day of October, 1869, the defendants, by their secretary, executed to plaintiffs their promissory note for $679 35, negotiable and payable at the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, and no part of the note has been paid; that the act of the General Assembly, March 10, 1854, under which the defendants sought to become a corporation, by said written articles, under the above name, was not in force, and a law, September 21, 1868, when the written articles were entered into; that said act of the General Assembly, approved March 10, 1854, was repealed by an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved February 7, 1867, and that said James A. Miller has been adjudged a bankrupt; wherefore plaintiffs pray judgment.

The defendants say that they, with other persons named in the petition, entered into and signed written articles to form a corporation, by the name of the "Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company," for carrying on the business set forth, which articles were filed, acknowledged and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court on the 23d day of September, 1868. The purposes, objects and business of said corporation are set forth by plaintiff. It is also true that said company did appoint James H. Clark as their secretary, and authorized to contract for the corporation for the manufacture and sale of the Pneumatic Gas Company apparatus; but they deny that said Clark, as secretary, in his private capacity, was ever authorized to act for, or appointed as agent for these defendants in any respect outside of their corporate character. Clark was not authorized to act as agent of defendants, in their private or individual character, for the manufacture and sale of the pneumatic gas apparatus. They have no knowledge sufficient to form a belief that the company employed the plaintiffs to manufacture for the corporation iron and machine work, or that they did so to the amount of $679 35 or any other sum, and they deny that they ever promised to pay them any sum for such work and labor and materials alleged by them. The defendants admit that the note was made by James H. Clark, as secretary, but they deny that they, by Clark, in consideration of the alleged indebtedness, made and executed the same to plaintiffs. They say the same is not their act and deed, and, further answering on this point, they say that whatever iron and machine work for the manufacture of pneumatic gas, or labor, work, and materials, may have been or were performed and furnished by plaintiffs to and for the "Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company" were performed and furnished on the credit of said corporation, and not on the individual credit of these defendants.

It is admitted that the act of the General Assembly of the 10th of March, 1854, was repealed by an act of the same body; but these defendants state that by further subsequent legislation these defendants, with other persons named in the articles of association acknowledged and recorded, and organized under the provisions of said act of 10th March, 1854, are now an existing corporation and with all the rights, &c., and under only such responsibilities as were empowered by said act; and further deny that they or the "Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company" ever made, or received, or divided any profits from the business of said corporation; and having answered, pray to be dismissed.

The court instruct the jury to find a special verdict, and in their verdict to answer the following inquiries of fact:

1. Whether the defendants, Lithgow and Smyser, with the other defendants named in the petition, and James A. Miller, undertook to organize and did organize themselves as a corporation or company styled "The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company," and signed the certificate of organization, and acknowledged the same, and had it recorded in the office of the clerk in the County Court of Jefferson county, and also in the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort?

2. Whether James H. Clark, who, as secretary of said company executed the note named in the petition, was at the time secretary of said company, and executed the same in behalf of the said company?

3. Whether the defendants, Lithgow and Smyser, at the time the work and labor and materials furnished and sued for by plaintiff were done and furnished, were members of said company or organization, "Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company?"

4. Whether the work done and the materials furnished sued for were done and furnished by the plaintiffs upon the credit of "the Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company," or upon the individual credit of the defendants and others composing said company?

5. Whether the plaintiffs did the work and furnished the materials sued for, and during that time, and what was the reasonable value of said work and materials?

The jury herein return the following verdict in response to the inquiries of fact propounded:

"1. We find that the defendants, Lithgow and Smyser, together with the other defendants named in the petition, and James A. Miller, did, or attempted to, organize themselves as a company or corporation, styled 'The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company,' and signed the certificate of organization and acknowledge, the same, and had it recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court and also in the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

"2. We find that James H. Clark, whose name is signed to the note named in the petition, was at the time Secretary of said 'Pneumatic Gas Company,' and executed and delivered the same to the plaintiffs in behalf of and for said company.

"3. We find that the defendants, Smyser and Lithgow, were members of said company when the work done and materials furnished and now sued for were done and furnished.

"In answer to the fourth and fifth questions we find: That plaintiffs did work and furnished materials for and upon the account and credit of the 'Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company,' and not upon the individual credit of the defendants, and that said work and materials were reasonably worth the sum of $679 35; and, also, that said work was done and materials furnished during the months of May and September inclusive, in the year 1869."

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, June 11, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor vs. Taylor, McLean; reversed.

Blaydes, &c., vs. Glenn & Sons, Montgomery: reversed,

Richmond & Lex. Turnpike Co. vs. Commonwealth, Fayette; dismissed.

Walton vs. Mize, Estill; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Canady vs. Hopkins' Committee, &c., Bourbon; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Security Fire Ins. Co. vs. Ky. Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Louisville Chancery; leave given parties to withdraw original and book papers filed with record.

Mount vs. Tappy, Jefferson; motion to affirm as a delay case overruled.

Commonwealth for Bank of Louisville vs. Hart, &c., Adair; rehearing granted.

Marshall vs. Waller, Shelby; petition for rehearing overruled.

Thomas and wife vs. Lewis, &c., Clark; motion to concemn record overruled.

Swain vs. Myers, Fleming; motion to make rule absolute, overruled and rule extended.

Moore vs. Commonwealth, appeal granted, and cause set for hearing on the 16th day of term.

Cornelison vs. Cornelison's administrator, &c., Madison; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Rutledge vs. Vanmeter, Clark; by consent passed until after recess.

Dean vs. Commonwealth, Woodford; dismissed on motion of appellant.

Laughlin vs. Moore, &c., Clark; continued until next term.

Pence vs. Dozier, Madison;

Vyers, &c., vs. Ballard, Madison;

Hopkins' administrator vs. Clark, Clark; submitted on briefs.

Indictment for Selling Liquor to White Minors.

Commonwealth vs. Ewing. } From Warren.

AFFIRMED JUNE 10, 1870—HARDIN, JUDGE.

The indictment failed to allege that the minor, to whom Ewing is charged to have sold liquor, was a *white person*. The act (Myers' Supplement, 517.) provides that "no person shall sell to any *white* person under the age of twenty-one years any spirituous or vinous liquors," &c.

Held—This fact being an essential constituent of the offense as defined and intended to be punished by the statute, the indictment does not contain a sufficient statement of the acts constituting the offense, as required by Sec. 121, Crim. Code.

Appeals from Police Court to Court of Appeals.

Commonwealth vs. Ingraham. } From Fayette.

DISMISSED—PETERS, JUDGE.

This is an appeal from the Lexington City Court, dismissing a warrant against appellee for peddling goods, etc., not manufactured in this State, without license.

Held—Chapter 2, title 9, Criminal Code, as amended, regulating appeals from Justices' Courts to Circuit Courts, should be construed as allowing and regulating appeals from judgments of Police Courts to the Circuit Courts in like cases, except where, by existing laws, an appeal is given directly to the Appellate Court. While the city charter of Lexington gives an appeal directly to this Court from a judgment of the Judge of the City Court, when he shall decide against the validity of any ordinance or by-law of said city, in no other case is such an appeal authorized.—[Sec. 358 Criminal Code.]

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Madison Foundry and Machine Works,

Madison, Ind.,

MANUFACTURERS of steamboat and stationary engines, with oscillating slide poppet or patent balance valves; also, highly improved circular sawmills, with simultaneous and independent head blocks; also, every description of mill machinery, gin shafting, pulleys, &c. B. J. Billings, late of Louisville, Ky., has charge of the above works, and will give special attention to the building of steamboat machinery. ap26 d3m

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

87 & 89 LEONARD ST.,

NEW YORK.

fe28 d6m

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 dtf

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.

mh15 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT, AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SAMUEL A. COOK. H. J. COOK.

COOK & CO.,

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. my22 deodim*

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extracts, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhoea, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.

DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
376 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Despairing of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, Buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
80 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 13, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours gratefully,

EDWARD LANGDON,
mh18 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST,

No. 18 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, and material.

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber to the amount of $100,000.

Over $400,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly $500,000, have been subscribed, which land is increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called in, and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance, and economy. The earnings of which, in the present absolute need of such boats, will be very large and yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

2,000 acres, Polk co., Texas, $18 per acre	$36,000 00
2,000 acres, Jefferson co., Ark., $5	10,000 00
acres, Poinsett co., Ark., $5	[illegible]
acres	[illegible]
730 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Ark., $5	3,650 00
200 acres, Green and Monroe cos., Ark., $5	1,000 00
5,000 acres, Hopkins co., Texas, $5	25,000 00
4,428 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,428 acres, Colorado co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
1,777 acres, Brazoria co., Texas, $5	[illegible]
1,800 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50	4,500 00
240 acres, Calhoun co., Ark., $2 50	600 00
80 acres, "	100 00
160 acres, Clark co., Ark., $	1,600 00
100 acres, Washita co., Ark., $5	500 00
2,243 acres, Sunflower co., Miss., $2 50	5,607 50
3,000 acres, Franklin co., Tenn., $5	15,000 00
1,100 acres, Marion co., Ark., $5	5,500 00
5,462 acres, Mississippi, $5	27,310 00
10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark., $5	50,000 00
5,000 acres, Crittenden co., Ark., $5	25,000 00
9,000 acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $5	45,000 00
10,000 acres, Arkansas, $5	50,000 00
2,160 acres, Morehouse parish, La., $15	[illegible]
640 acres, St. Landry "	[illegible]
320 acres, Caldwell "	[illegible]
320 acres, Concordia "	[illegible]
160 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5	800 00
280 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50	700 00
2,560 acres, Madina co., Texas, $5	12,800 00
160 acres, Madison co., Miss., $5	800 00
3,840 acres, St. Martins parish, La., $5	19,200 00
3,111 acres, Assumption "	15,567 00
90,165 acres	$449,916 00
320 acres, Pike co., Miss., $5	1,600 00
90,485 acres	$451,516 00

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 118 Carondelet st.

B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't,
New Orleans.

CHAS. B. BENTON, Sec'y. my5 dtf

JOHN P. CROMIE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure Northern

LAKE ICE!

offers for sale at reduced rates 20,000 tons, the quality of which is very fine, and superior to any other ice brought to this market. Office, 107 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

JOHN P. CROMIE.

April 18, 1870. an18 d3m

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1833 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.
ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

John H. Howe, Sr., against M. T. Howe, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,911.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning in Gray's subdivision of 20-acre lots at the south side of a 10-foot alley, 232 feet south of Gray street, on the west side of Brook street; thence with Brook street southwardly 126 feet, more or less, to the north side of Prather street; thence with Prather street westwardly 35 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of Prather and Brook streets; thence with Brook street northwardly 125 feet, more or less, to the beginning, being lot 221 and east 34 feet of lot 212 in Gray's subdivision.

Also the following described piece of land in said city, in Gray's subdivision of 20-acre lots: Beginning 90 feet from Brook street, south side of a 10-foot alley, 232 feet south of Gray street, on the west side of Brook street; thence with said alley westwardly 1 feet; thence parallel with the lot above described, deeded from Lawrence and wife to Mary Denham and Howe 125 feet, more or less, to the north side of Prather street; thence with Prather street eastwardly 1 feet to the northwest corner of the lot above named of Denham and Howe; thence northwardly with said lot to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John E. Koyt against George Young, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,306.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold for 5 years, from Nov. 13th, 1867, on a lot of land on the south side of Main street, in Louisville, Ky., beginning 21 feet east of the southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets; running thence east with Main street 21 feet and of the same width southwardly parallel with Floyd street 100 feet.

Also, the leasehold for the same term of years, that is 5 years from Nov. 13th, 1867, of the lot adjoining the above described lot on the west, beginning at the southeast corner of Main and Floyd streets; running thence eastwardly 21 feet with Main street and of the same width southwardly with Floyd street 100 feet. The first leasehold being the same granted to John E. Koyt by Silas F. Miller and wife, Nov. 13, 1867; the second the same granted by said parties to E. J. Gambrall and John Perkins on said date, also the foundry building, machinery, tools and stock of all kinds, situated on said two lots.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Reuben Dawson against E. Walthal. } In Chancery, No. 33,341.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for one third cash in hand, the remainder on credits of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot on the northside of Magazine street, between Ninth and Tenth cross streets, having a front on Magazine street of 28 feet and running north of that width 200 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, being the same conveyed to Thixton by Kil Mull and wife. Also, a lot on the west side of Cabell street fronting 48 feet and of that width back 150 feet to a 20 feet alley. Said lot is situated 300 feet south of Fulton street, and the same conveyed to said Thixton by Peter Funk, executor. The purchaser to take the property subject to mortgage to a E. N. Gibbs for $1,200 due the 12th day of October, 1870.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Duckwall, Fitch & Co., against John Bates, &c. } In Chancery, No. 31,881.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

1 lot of land, now owned by Harnet L. Sewell, fronting 184 feet on the Shippingport road or Twenty-sixth street, and extending back along Bank street 150 feet.

1 lot of ground on the west side of Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway, north of and adjoining a lot owned by the devisees of W. T. Sparrier, deed, fronting 34½ feet on Second street, and extending back 200 feet to an alley.

A lot on the north side of Walnut street, between First and Second streets, beginning at a point on the north side of Walnut and First streets; thence with the north line of Walnut street 25 feet to an alley; thence northwardly 112 feet to an alley, being the real estate conveyed to John Bates by Thos. D. Roberts.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. G. Marshall, against John Marshall, &c. } In Chancery, No. 19,893.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot, 12 8-12 feet front on the south side of Broadway and running back same width (bounded on the east by Clay street) 150 feet to a 15 feet alley.

Also, a lot, fronting on the north side of Vine street 18 8-12 feet and running back same width with the west line of Clay street 200 feet to an alley.

Lots 37 and 38, on the south side of Roselane street, 100 feet east of Jackson street, and lots 3 and 9 on the north side of Lampton street 172 feet west of Hancock street, all lying in square No. 3 of lot No. 9 of Nos. 8, each of said lots having a front of 25 feet by 95 feet deep to an alley 14 feet wide.

Also, a lot having a front of 25 feet, on the south side of Roselane street, by 95 feet deep to a 14 feet alley, being No. 39 on the map filed in this case and being 75 feet east of Jackson street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery & Co. against Henry Cress, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,917.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the north side of Washington street 38½ feet west of Clay street; running thence westwardly with Washington street 37½ feet and back of same width northwardly parallel with Wenzel street 90 feet to an alley; thence eastwardly along said alley 37½ feet; thence southwardly 90 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

B. Stone vs. D. Lehan and M. Crow vs. the same. } In Chancery, No. 33,151.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months.

The leasehold estate situated on the south side of Chestnut street, in the city of Louisville, commencing 80 feet west of Fourteenth street, having a front of 30 feet on Chestnut street and extending back same width 200 feet being the same property leased to Daniel Lehan by James Guthrie, and to be sold subject to the terms and conditions of said lease and any ground rent due thereunto said Guthrie's estate.

Also so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the lot of ground, with all of its appurtenances, beginning at the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Chestnut streets, in the city of Louisville; thence south with the west line of Fourteenth street 200 feet to an alley; thence west with the north line of said alley 30 feet; thence north parallel with Fourteenth street to Chestnut street; thence east with Chestnut street 30 feet to the beginning; subject to the lease of William Mix on the store-room and collars.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Regan Bros. against John S. Evans, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,136.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground, lying and being in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing at the northwest corner of Clay and Fulton sts. and extending westwardly with Fulton street 116 feet, thence north 150 feet, thence east to Clay street, thence south with Clay street to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

William Barrackman against JaneMcGehee'sAdm'x,&c. } In Chancery, No. 21,499.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property to-wit:

The house and lot lately occupied by Jane McGehee on Third street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., lying between Chestnut and Broadway, fronting 30 feet on Third street and running back the same width 200 feet to an alley, being the same property mentioned in the petition and the will of Jane McGehee and in the mortgage from her to Wm. Barrackman.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Frederick Holthide, against Elizabeth Reuter, &c. } In Chancery, No. 32,364.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground with all its appurtenances and improvements, beginning on the east side of Shelby street, 162 feet south of Jefferson street, and extending thence south 22 feet and extending back of that width eastwardly 100 feet to a 10 foot alley.

This sale to be made subject to the lien of Adolph Bammert for the sum of $—— with interest thereon from the 15th of September, 1868, till paid.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas Joyes against William Woods } In Chancery, No. 17,511.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

25 acres of a tract of land, situated on the south side of the waters of Pond creek, in Jefferson county, Ky., being the tract of land conveyed to Wm. Woods by Robt. K. Moore by deed recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, containing 313 acres, more or less. The above mentioned 25 acres are to be taken from the southwest part of the above tract and to run parallel with the Old Deposit road.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
je8 d5

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail $12
Six Months 6 00
Three Months 3 00
One Month 1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents, payable to the carrier, or sold at their own stand as sold at the office. To News Agents, 5 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail $2 00
One Year, delivered in the city 2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, at $14 a year; and delivered in city subscribers, $12 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, One Year $2 00
Single copy, six months 1 00
Ten or twenty copies, one year, each 1 75
Twenty-one copies, one year, each 1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every club of twenty at $1 50 each. Additional subscriptions, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each. Additional subscriptions, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent by postoffice order or check, but when these can not be procured by mail at our risk. In this latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in each case.

SPECIMENS COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*)

Daily Courier-Journal.

1ST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion.

THIRD AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square per week, one month, $3; two months, $5; three months, $7; every other day one month, $3; two months, $5; three months, $7.

For Sale, "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., 10 cents per line for each insertion. Not less than 3 lines. If copy for the first insertion, 50 cents.

City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 80 cents per line, "Local Notices" 75 cents per line and "Specials" 50 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Club and store style advertisements double price. Double column and quarter columns 10 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy time and position, 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for at the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The population of Hickman, all told, is 1,213.

Hickman wants to organize a building society.

Hon. *J. F. Bell*, of Danville, is improving in health.

A man named Davis hung himself in Stanford on Wednesday last.

The Democracy of Christian are urging A. M. Young to run for Congress.

The residence of Captain Phillips in Paducah was burned on Wednesday last.

A meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war is called for July 4th at Richmond.

A Democratic convention will be held in Lexington on the 21st of July to nominate a candidate for Congress.

J. W. Lillard's distillery, near Brooklyn, on the Kentucky river, was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday night. Loss $10,000.

The residence of Wm. Miller, in Madison county, four miles from Boonsboro, together with meat-house, etc., was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday of last week.

Fully three-fourths of the tobacco crop of lower Kentucky has been planted, and it is probable that the remaining fourth will be set out before the close of another week.

Tom Steel was shot, and dangerously wounded by an assassin in Graves county on Monday last. He suspects that one Wiley Hall, with whom he had a difficulty, did the deed.

In an affray in Greensburg, on Wednesday last, Mart Moore, son of Jack Moore, shot Robert Marshall, the Marshal of the town, who had a warrant for his arrest. Marshall died on Friday.

The following trustees were elected in Maysleck on last Monday: Jonas Myall, Georgia Myall, T. J. Palmer, Dr. Daugherty, and Joshua Cleary. Some ten or fifteen darkcolored radicals exercised their right of suffrage.

Mr. C. T. Worthington, of Boyle county, sold 45 head of shipping cattle to Mr. J. H. Elbert, at Parkeville, June 4th, for $4,950, estimated to average about 1,450 lbs. The cattle are shipped from Parkeville, bound for New York.

One of the negroes whom the Radicals placed on the Boyle County Committee says that his vote was sold without his authority and he declines to serve! Edmund Brumfield is the "man and brother" who declines to have greatness thrust on him after this sort of style.

Ben. D. Wilson, son of Micajah Wilson, residing near Bradfordsville, arrived in Lebanon last Thursday to attend the commencement exercises of the Lebanon Female College. While unharnessing his horse late in the evening he was kicked by the animal and received injuries therefrom of which he died at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The Democratic Committee of the Ashland District is composed as follows: Fayette, J. F. Dubinson, Jr., Chairman; Franklin, A. W. Dudley; Nicholas, John A. Campbell; Bourbon, Richard Hawes; Clark, J. P. Horn; Scott, James S. Cantrill; Jessamine, M. T. Lowry; Woodford, A. C. Hunter; Mercer, E. J. Polk; Boyle, M. J. Durham; Lincoln, James A. Harris.

Mr. J. G. Ford, editor and publisher of the Owensboro Shield, announces that Mrs. Ford is admitted as a full partner in the concern. He says: "Mrs. Ford is not only the book-keeper and clerk of the office, but she is a full partner, and is therefore personally interested in the transactions of the office, and for her good name and fame we hold ourself personally responsible, both physically, mentally, morally, religiously, politically, and stomachically."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Cantelopes have appeared in Mobile.

The Georgia blackberry crop is reported short.

A tobacco factory is to be established in Augusta, Ga.

The University of Alabama has but six students.

Governor Alcorn has appointed H. P. Scott, negro, Sheriff of Issaquena county, Miss.

Up to the 30th, five out of the seven persons burned at the Baton Rouge Arsenal had died.

Turtle eggs at fifteen cents a dozen was a feature of the Savannah market one day last week.

Canton, Miss., is to have a cotton and woolen manufactory next fall—to commence operations on a capital of $45,000.

The first cigar manufactory established in the State of Georgia was established in the city of Savannah by Mr. A. Ponce.

A well known doctor of Atlanta, Ga., addicted to bad whisky, has been committed to the chain gang for using offensive language.

The negroes of Tuskegee, Alabama, have threatened to destroy the town on account of the killing of the negro legislator Alston.

A furnace for the manufacture of coke iron is about to be established in Rome, Ga. A gentleman from Tennessee proposes to advance $10,000.

A desperado named Alex. Broussard, of Vermillion parish, Louisiana, was shot and instantly killed on Wednesday last by his brother-in-law.

The complimentary dinner tendered to Col. Jack Hays by the old Texans, was disposed of at the Plum House, in San Antonio, on Tuesday of last week.

A bill recently introduced in the Texas Senate declares the International railroad a post-route, and authorizes the creation of a bridge across the Rio Grande.

Louisiana papers give favorable accounts of the weather and crops in Madison, East and West Baton Rouge, Claiborne and Tensas. Cotton is doing particularly well.

In South Carolina there are five daily newspapers, four tri-weekly newspapers, one semi-weekly newspaper, forty-two weekly newspapers, two monthlies, and one quarterly.

G. G. Calloway, editor of the Mexico (Mo.) Messenger and wife were thrown from a buggy on Sunday last. Mrs. C. had two ribs and her collar-bone broken. Mr. C. was much bruised.

Judge J. Lamberth, of Rome, Ga., has made 2,700 couples happy in his lifetime. The Judge, it appears, was a bachelor until a few days ago, when he became happy himself. He married a Miss Langston.

The annual rowing matches on Lake St. Joseph, La., came off on the 29th ult. The victor was the Viking (four-oared), having made the run of three miles in twenty-six minutes. The rowers were colored men.

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad will be completed and running from Chattanooga to Meridian within seven months—say by the first of January, 1871. It is now progressing at the rate of one mile per day.

Mrs General A. S. Johnston, widow of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, spent several days Lynchburg on Monday last. She left in the afternoon for Lexington, to visit the family of Gen. Lee.

A stranger in Tuscumbia, Ala., who registered his name as H. H. Margerum, and is understood to be from Memphis, attempted to kill Mr. George Long the other day with a razor! not having asked him to drink. He then made his escape.

The Mayor of Montgomery, Ala., in the case of a negro charged with petty larceny, sustained the point that a pinchbeck breastpin, won in a "gift entesprise," was not the lawful property of the repulsed owner, and that to take it was not theft.

There are one hundred and thirty-five patients at the Howard's Grove Colored Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, Va., all of whom are provided for by the State. Increased accommodations are asked for and will become absolutely necessary in a month or two.

Miss Johanna Ketchum, described as "a very pleasant young lady of eighteen summers," eloped from Warrenton, Ga., on Thursday, with Sergeant Stenson, of the Federal troops stationed at that place. She is now living in camp with him there.

The largest drove of beeves probably that has left western Texas this spring crossed the river at Gonzales last Wednesday. The drove numbered three thousand head and was nearly a mile in length. They were from the western counties and en route for Kansas.

The Rockport (Texas) Transcript of the 4th says: "There is a field of corn in the near vicinity of this place which has not received a drop of rain since it was four inches high—it now has roasting ears, and it cannot be perceived from its looks that it ever needed any."

A white woman and a negro were up before the Police Court of Memphis on Thursday last for cohabiting. The negro exhibited his marriage license, duly authenticated, and the couple were discharged. This was the first marriage of the kind ever recognized in Memphis.

Two men belonging to Noyes' circus were eating together in Yazoo City, Mississippi, when one of them stole, putting some provisions in his pocket. This provoked the remark from the other that negroes acted that way! He was mad dead for his brilliancy.

The sale of the Mexican Gulf and San Antonio Railroad, with its franchises, etc., took place at Lavaca, Texas, on Saturday last, according to the printed notice. It was purchased by Morse, McComb & Co. for $75,000, subject to a claim by the Government of the United States for $50,000.

A Spanish paper states that it has advices "that there is about to be built in Valencia an establishment for the manufacture of miners' artificial guano. The principal ingredients composed of South Carolina phosphatic deposits subjected to a treatment of sulphuric acid and ammoniac, is destined to become a formidable rival of the Peruvian guano, large quantities of which are consumed in that province."

The Savannah News says this of a prominent statesman: "The Johnsonia Whitemore publishes in the Darlington Southerner a long-winded reply to the letters of a correspondent of the New York Sun showing up the facts of his career. The cadetship broker might have spared himself this trouble. The country has formed its opinion of him—an opinion that could not be changed even if his 'constituents' went on electing him from now till doomsday."

The Savannah Republican says that the Florida Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after carrying out the will of the Governor and his ring. One million additional bonds were authorized, and it now remains to be seen whether anybody will be silly enough to buy them. As a faithful public journalist, we warn the financial men of the country against them. They will not be worth the paper on which they will be printed, for they are issued against the wishes of the people of Florida, and they are resolved not to pay them or any part thereof.

An important decision affecting warehousemen was rendered in the Superior Court at Columbus, Ga., the other day by Judge Johnson. C. C. Hudson sued Gray, Bedell & Hughes, warehousemen, to recover money for certain cotton stored by C. R. Dudley, who, immediately after the storage of the cotton aforesaid, traded the receipts to a third party and then went on to borrow money and buy bagging and rope without giving his factor notice of the transfer of the cotton receipts, nor was any notice given them by the purchaser of said receipts. The Court held that the defendants, the warehousemen, were entitled to retain all the funds arising from the sale of the cotton, to pay all balances due them, notwithstanding said transfer and sale of the cotton receipts, without notice to defendants.

A desperate affray occurred in Stone county, Mo., on the 3d inst., which resulted in the death of two men. Monday night a number of horses and mules were stolen from stables in Marionville. Suspicion rested on two discharged railroad hands, who had been seen going South with horses and mules. A posse was immediately sent in pursuit, and overtook them in Stone county, about fifteen miles from Marionville. The sherrif refused to surrender without warrants for their arrest were produced. One of the posse was sent back to Marionville, the rest remaining in charge of the horses and thieves, wishing if possible to avoid bloodshed. The thieves took advantage of an unguarded moment and deliberately shot one of the posse named William, who is lived at Long's Mill, on White river, who was instantly killed. In the confusion incident to the shooting both thieves escaped on foot. In a short time after one of them was discovered lurking in the woods, and was shot while trying to escape. The other, who killed Williams, has not been captured.

Down in Alabama they are talking of running Col. HODGSON, of the Montgomery Mail, for Superintendent of Education. But the Selma Southern Argus objects. It says: "We want reform; but we can hardly bear so radical a change. The transition from CLOUD to HODGSON—from the scabbiest of scalawags to the priceliest of gentlemen, from the most shameless of ignoramuses to the ripest of scholars—would be almost too great to be borne."

Certain Radical newspapers assure their readers, from time to time, that the Wood-Howard investigation is developing nothing to show that HOWARD misapplied the funds belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau, but when the facts elicited by the inquest shall have been made public, there is little or no doubt that a different story will be proven. There is evidence now, it is said, to show that HOWARD paid out of the bureau funds some $240,000 to the American Missionary Society; about $140,000 in rations were sent to Florida, the rations sold and the proceeds pocketed by the agents of the bureau. The United States Marshal for South Carolina and one of the United States Senators from that State were brought in to prove that about $400,000 of the educational fund of the bureau was used for the purchase of rations, the majority of which were sold to the negroes of South Carolina, on time, for the purpose of securing the election of GOVERNOR SCOTT.

The wrongs which are constantly being heaped upon the Indians by the Government and its agents should be more thoroughly exposed by the press. The Boston Advertiser may well say that the report of the Indian Commissioners presents a startling picture of iniquities practiced towards the savages of the West. The Government has never kept faith with them, but has driven them from pillar to post, and has suffered them to be plundered at every turn. The wars on the border, almost without exception, are begun by white men. A class of disreputable traders find it profitable to incite an occasional outbreak. They hang like vultures on the rear of the army, ready to speculate indifferently upon the appetites of the soldiers or the necessities of the savages. Besides, war interferes with agriculture, and those tribes which are allowed to cultivate the soil do not produce furs to enrich the traders. The commissioners testify that the Indians are generally willing and even anxious to pursue agriculture, if permitted to do so without being molested.

The Lament of the Faithful.

There are portentious signs in the political sky. The indications point to a speedy triumph of the Democratic party and its resumption of power in the lower house of Congress. Some of the faithful among the Radicals have already seen the handwriting on the clouds, and deciphered its mystical sentences, and hence we have such Jeremiads as the following from DOSH PIATT:

Taking into consideration the elements composing the Republican organization, good sense dictated that a common ground should be found upon which all might stand harmoniously in their effort to keep control of and administer the Government. When two men think and feel alike upon any subject there is no organization, and that organization grows into a party as that harmony of thought and feeling extends, and no further.

Upon the war broke upon us, the patriotic impulses of the nation drove every one into the support of the Government, and during the armed resistance of the revolted States, the Union or Republican party meant the people of the United States. All minor differences of opinion as to how the Government could best be administered were lost in the overwhelming thought of how the Government itself could be kept from perishing.

The war at an end the question of policy of administration revive, and the one problem above all others that the Republicans are called upon to solve is whether there remains, after the war is closed and the issues growing out of it are settled, a platform broad enough for the elements the war brought together to stand upon harmoniously. If such exists, the party continues alive. If not, it is dead, and a funeral is next in order.

One can well wish and pray for such a common platform. There are so many near and dear associations in the past of the Republican party, so much to be proud of, so many true hearts in its leaders that we loved while living and mourn now dead, that there can be but sorrow over the desolation. The brave acts and bright names of our organization which have passed into history are now the most precious of its brightest pages.

But, the fact remains, staring us stubbornly in the face, that unless we can find some code of principles, yet holding us together, immediate and final separation is inevitable.

Having thus set forth his premises, the writer proceeds to demonstrate the *certainty* of the "funeral." We agree with him that the loaves and fishes have been the only "cohesive power" which has held together that rope of sand. We have long known that the Radicals were a faction composed of smaller factions. And in its approaching dissolution, if our wish can effect any greater disintegration, we trust that their deadly antagonism and hate will result in such a Killkenny affair that not even the end hairs of their tails may escape.

PIATT continues:

Turning my back upon what I could wish

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Every lot will be put up and sold, regardless of price, to-day at the big sale of West Main street lots. Speculators and those who desire great bargains will not fail to be on hand. Morris Southwick & Co.

☞ Beware of bogus EXTRACT BUCHU, "so call-d," made by Snell Drugging, unknown engraving old or threadbare. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's EXTRACT BUCHU and PAREIRA BRAVA is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ Commissioner will be at our office to-day at 2½ o'clock—seats free, to convey all persons to and from our sale of West Main street lots. Morris, Southwick & Co., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

Correspondence.

[*Letter from* Col. W. K. Higgins, *of the Bluegrass Region.*]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Vegetable Blood. After taking a few bottles my health was materially restored, and my weight increased to 204 pounds, and fully pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your VEGETABLE Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.

Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-worms, moth-patches, etc., and is the grace of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

jel6 cod 4 wcwlm.

HUGH BARCLAY, Jr.,
BANKER,
Russellville, Ky.

Special attention given to collections.

☞ Louisville correspondent, Citizens' Bank.

m13 3tdeodlm

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,

is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and it is guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,
No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.
j-deodtf

JUST OPENED.

New styles Linen, Victoria Lawn, Pique Suits and Silk Sacques; also, Lace Manties, our own importation.

EDWARD CERF & CO.,
je12-su,m&w Cor. 4th & Market.

Something New and Pretty.

Bamboo Trellises, suitable for pots, plants, vines and garden purposes, twenty varieties and very cheap, at

PYNE & CREIGHTON'S,
Jun12 d3 82 Fourth street.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, 114 Third street.

my29 d30

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dtf.

JOHN SCHMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
Letters in Exchange, and Telegraphic Drafts and Letters of Credit on John Berges, Consign, Antwerp, Belgium; the Nouth German Union, South Germany; Switzerland; Italy; Austria - Hungarian Empire.
C. Frank, C. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough.
jal dim

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Life Sustaining Organs.

The two organs which minister most directly to the sustaining of life are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes place, under the action of that powerful solvent the gastric juice. When the food, received into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall flowing from the liver, and of a fluid generated by the pancreas, or sweetbread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portion from the rest, and it is taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of vaneus blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, diseases of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regularity of action of the three organs—the stomach, liver, and intestines—by which the threefold work is carried on, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nausea and dizziness, and accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the bitters is no less important in cases of this kind than is the effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health depends in no small degree upon the regularity of the exercise functions. A sallow complexion, a thick, opaque, coarse skin, a tainted breath, rank blood on the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the bitters will infallibly relieve and finally remove these obnoxious symptoms, while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. The great vegetable stomachic and alterative strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secretive and expulsive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

Jel3 deodlm el

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, safe, speedy and effectual in killing the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signatures of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. ap21 My

THE CONSTITUTION OVERTHROWN.

The Constitution and Health may be ruined by a few applications of the lead or sulphur hair dyes now in the market. "Not a Dye" may be the motto of such nostrums, but A DIE may be the result of using them. But ONE HAIR DYE has stood

TRIED AND ACQUITTED

of all deleterious tendency, under the infallible laws of science. Be it known to all that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

has been analyzed by the distinguished chemist, Prof. Chilton, and his certificate of its wholesomeness may be seen at Cristadoro's, 6 Astor House, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, sets like a charm on the only hair drying. Try it. my15 deod&wlowin

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
First Mortgage 8 Per Cent.
20-YEAR BONDS.

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bond, under the first mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has run. The Bonds are also to be registered if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 88 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad 40 miles south of Louisville, to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Barlee, Ohio, Daviess, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous coal fields situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell, and Muhlenburg counties. Along this line the route is found an unlimited supply of the finest lumber, and in many counties rich deposits of iron ore exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The company has a capital already subscribed in available city and county bonds and cash amounting to

$8,000,000!

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of first mortgage bonds.

These bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the bondholders. With the capital already secured, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very desirable and safe investment.

The price is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
41 Broad street.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
40 Wall street.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
28 Broad street.

New York, June 6, 1870.

G. W. NORTON & CO.,
BANKERS, LOUISVILLE,
Agents for Kentucky.
je7 dim

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA
Life Insurance Company,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Capital Paid up Capital $333,333
Capital $333,333

LOCAL DIRECTORS FOR LOUISVILLE, KY.:

James Dora, Esq., Geo. Fb. Doerr, J. H. Wrampelmeier, Nathan Bloom, J. Bachmann, Jacob Dattlinger, Joseph Reichert, Honorary Directors.

WM. H. RIEGGHAEBER, General Agent.
jal1 d3 178 Main st., Louisville.

STATEMENT OF THE
COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.,
Of Chicago, Ill.,
Dec. 31, 1869, Incorporated under law of Illinois.

Capital Stock $300,000 00
Surplus 75,177 91
$375,177 91

Details from sworn statement on file in office of State Auditor, Treasurer and Auditor, Lexington County Clerk's office, Louisville. License obtained under the new insurance law of Kentucky.

HENRY W. GRAY & CO., Agents,
jel dim 144½ West Main street.

THE GREAT WESTERN
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Office, No. 90 Nassau St.
Cash Capital and Assets, over $500,000.
New Policies issued in 1869 amounting to $1,503,485.

OFFICERS.

Robert Bage ..... President
Frederick W. Macy ..... Vice President
Wesley E. Shader ..... Secretary
John B. Bloodgood ..... Counsellor
D. L. Shandrosh, M. D. ..... Medical Examiner
Nathan Willey ..... Assistant Secretary

All the policies and dividends are non-forfeitable. Dividends declared annually.

It issues all approved forms of policies—ordinary life, single payment, annual (five ten, fifteen and twenty) years, endowment, joint life, and annuities. Its policies impose no unnecessary restrictions upon travel, occupation or residence.

It is a purely mutual company, the entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance being divided equally among the assured.

Liberal days of grace given for payment of premiums. The abovementioned features—embracing every accommodation not inconsistent with entire security to the company—make the Great Western Mutual one of the most liberal Life Insurance Companies in the United States.

Parties who contemplate insuring would do well to address

WM. P. LEWIS, Gen'l Agent,
BRANCH OFFICE, 134 MAIN ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Agents wanted in every town in Kentucky. ap28 d3cotm

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the style of Shanlis & Dreckman was dissolved on the 1st inst. Mr. Schanlis is alone authorized to liquidate and settle the business of the firm.

SHANLIS & DRECKMAN.

Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1870.

I will continue the manufacture of trunks on Jefferson street, above Preston, and Third street, bet. Main and Market, and ask the future patronage of my old friends and customers.

FRED. SCHAULIE.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

JULIUS LEHNERT, practical gunsmith, has removed from 99 Fifth street, bet. Jefferson and Market, to 401 Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth. jel6 dtd

WALTHAM
WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The Superior Organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which places them within reach of all, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

They are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind which is the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted as were found, after the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a center-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent Pinion as being the best of its class.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity for frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great favorite among the finest of stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. In order to introduce them into the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the abovementioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability, and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

Amn. Watch Co. ..... Waltham, Mass.
Amn. Watch Co. ..... Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co., Crescent St. ..... Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co. ..... Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co. ..... Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett ..... Waltham, Mass.
Wm. Ellery ..... Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co. ..... Boston, Mass.

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

A descriptive circular, giving much useful information, sent to any address on application. No watches retailed by the Company. Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.

Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.

ap28 deod, Mo, W & Th&Su 3m

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
CHEAP LACE STORE
103½ Fourth St.

Embroideries, Laces,
Lace Riviere, Lace Collars,
Lace Flounces, Muslin Ruffles,
Corsets with whalebones at $1;
Corsets with 42 whalebones at $2;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1. jel2

RUSSELL'S
COMBINED
REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Reaper and Mower, Dropper 150
Reaper and Mower, Hand Rake and Dropper 140
Mower alone 140
Cantor Combined, Dropper 170
Junior Mower alone 130

At the grand trial year Louisville, last year, the RUSSELL was the only machine that took up the cane and lasting grain to the entire satisfaction of the judges. Reports of the trial can be had at our store.

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-FAN THRESHING AND SEPARATORS.

For sale by JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
jel1 dim 121 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

CLARET WINE.

A FEW CASKS Superior Claret, for home use, in store and for sale low by
W. H. WALKER & CO., 95 Main st.

Sherry, Port and Madeira.

PALE and Brown Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines, in quarter and eighth casks, in store and for sale low. W. H. WALKER & CO., 95 Main st.

Sparkling Imperial Wine.

FROM American Wine Company, St. Louis, Mo.—We are agents for this fine native wine, and will supply the trade at wholesale prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO., 95 Main st.
jel

GENUINE
Vichy Water!

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government.

For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder. Use none but the genuine. For sale by

THOMPSON & CO.,
79 Fourth street.
jel deodlm

No More Wet Nurses

Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk, prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 59 Market st., and all other druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THIS is to notify all persons not to credit my son Hebert on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts of his contracting.

June 11, 1870—jel1 d3 H. ROSENTHAL.

Notice.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 8, 1870.

THE attention of the public and all others is called to Section 1, Article 10, Chapter 31, of the Ordinances of the City of Louisville, which reads as follows:

1. No person is allowed to buy, sell, or weigh cattle, hogs, or sheep, nor to buy beef or manufacture sausage on Sunday.

2. The above does not apply to apothecaries or others engaged in their proper business as such, but they are not allowed to sell liquor on Sunday.

3. The above does not apply to persons who are engaged in selling vegetables; but in order to keep open on Sunday, they must obtain a permit from the Chief of Police.

4. All confectioners must close their doors, and no person allowed to enter, and no liquor allowed to be sold by confectioners on Sunday.

5. No person shall sell or give any liquor to any minor, or to any person under the influence of liquor.

6. No saloon or coffee-house keeper or other person is permitted to sell liquor, or to keep his bar open on Sunday, from 11 o'clock p. m. to 4 o'clock a. m.

7. No one, whether licensed to retail liquor or not, is permitted to sell any spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquor, or to keep his bar open on any exhibition whatever, or in any other place than his usual place of business established and licensed as his license.

8. Any person who shall sell or give any liquor to any minor, or to any person under the influence of liquor,

Policemen will be held to a strict accountability for the rigid enforcement of these ordinances in their respective beats.

jel1 cd W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

Notice.

ALL men having claims against the firm of C. L. DeKaze, late Cont. E. T. R. R., will have them settled up and present them to me by the 15th inst. D. CHILET, Trustee, Litchfield, Ky. jel dl0

Hay.

150 TONS No. 1 Timothy Hay in barge, foot of Fourth street. For sale by
jel6 dtf SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Oats.

13,000 BUSHELS No. 1 Kentucky Oats, in new Burlap sacks, for sale by
jel3 d14 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Go to H. Graf,

STALLS 23 and 26, Second-street Market, for the best Beef, Veal, Mutton, Spring Lamb, and Pork; beans, squashes, new potatoes, beets, cucumbers, &c. Baskets are sent out every morning at 7 and 9 o'clock.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by J. BUSTARD,
jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 1d and 2d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 9 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
J. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh1 dtf bet. Second and Third.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Olympian Springs
BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned gives notice that he has again taken charge of this justly celebrated and favorite summer resort, and that he is now ready for the reception of visitors. It is believed that there is a greater variety of Mineral Waters at the Olympian than at any other Watering place in the United States, the medicinal qualities of which are too well known to those who have visited the Springs to need recommendation. The present season will be made comfortable who may visit the Springs.

Liberal arrangements will be made with families who may desire to spend the season at the Springs, and special attachment will be made to have visitors taken from Mt. Sterling to the Springs at reasonable rates. JOHN G. MILLER, Proprietor.

my29 dtd

THE HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Prof. J. L. CABELL, M. D., of the University of Virginia, Resident Physician.

THIS renowned watering place will be open to visitors June 1, under the management of James A. McClung. No expense or effort has been or will be spared to make this, as it has been justly called the Invalid and pleasure seeker. The baths vary in temperature from 60 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit. The waters of these Thermal Waters is not excelled by any waters on the old continent. Invalids, or others in search of these springs, can be had on application to the manager at the Springs, via Va. Midland R. R., or C. & O. Railroad, Va. Telegraph office in the hotel.

jel3 deodlm THOS. R. PRICE & CO.,
Owners, Richmond, Va.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

THIS well-known and popular summer resort is now open for the season with enlarged facilities and ample means to secure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. The waters of these Springs are unsurpassed for their remedial virtues, and the SUPERB RURAL ground, unapproached, cannot fail to be appreciated. Bowling saloons, billiard tables, a splendid ten-pin alley, fine band of music, and a fine band of Music are provided for the benefit of guests.

Safety that class in all these respects is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

Visitors will be met at the Kn

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Relic of the Last War.

An ex-bushwhacker at Salt Lake City has sent to its former owner a gold watch, accompanied by the following note: "Sir: Hearing that you are living in Denver City, and having a little article of yours, I send it by Sam Morgan, which is a gold watch I took from you in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1863, during the war. I have never forgot your wife's tears sence then, and I always swore afterwards if I could hear of you I would send you the watch back. I hope you will forgive me. I have seed a heap of trouble sence then, and I am now working hard, and doing tolerable, and, with the help of God, I hope to make a better man. Never mind me. You don't know me, and them, he won't tell you; so just take your watch and forgive me."

II.

Tit for Tat.

The advantages to the police of "a rogues' gallery" are likely to be somewhat abridged by the action of some of the Paris thieves, who have managed to get photographs of all of the detectives employed by the Government, which they keep in an album for reference, and thus are enabled to recognize any of them. The means for having pictures taken is as common among detectives and policemen as with ordinary mortals, and the only way to reap any result from "the rogues' gallery" is not to have any one in a detective or police force who has had his photograph taken. Whether "Policeman X" would forego the privilege or not is another matter, but as to his trying to catch a rogue with a photograph of the offender as his guide or clew when that individual has one of "X" also, it is but another game of "hide and seek."

III.

The Newly-Arrived Chinese.

The celestials who have just arrived in New Orleans via Panama are from the Southern provinces of China, and are believed to be admirably adapted for labor in the sugar and cotton fields of the South. Another ship load will arrive in a few days. These excellent laborers have gone to Arkansas under an engagement to work on a cotton plantation, and those to arrive are intended for the sugar plantations on the Lafourche of Mr. John Williams, who imported them. As soon as Sumner and Congress see that the Southern people are about to cultivate their plantations without Sambo, we shall hear a hue and cry about "the horrors of the Coolie trade," and Congressional interference in the matter of contracts with the Chinese. Anything to annoy the South is sound Radical doctrine.

IV.

"Moina."

Father Ryan, the gifted young Catholic priest who wrote that beautiful poem "the Conquered Banner" and others of rare poetic merit, is to make Mobile his future home, having been received into the diocese by the Rev. Bishop Quinlan. Previous to going to Mobile, however, it is his intention to visit Europe. He will be warmly welcomed in England, where his genius as a poet was so gracefully recognized, especially by Sir Henry de Hoghton (who lost a million of dollars in the Confederate loan, and says he does not regret it), in a poem which went the rounds of the press entitled "A Reply to the Conquered Banner." Father Ryan is, perhaps, one of the most popular young divines in the South, and is quite as eloquent in the pulpit as he is cultivated and gentle in private life and stirring in his verse.

V.

"A Hot-bed of Aristocracy."

Your average members of Congress often have a good deal of rabid, vulgar abuse on hand with which to bedaub West Point, and the highest form of withering, scathing sarcasm that some of them can conceive of is to call West Point 'a hot-bed of aristocracy. They all use it at some period of their careers; not that they have a very definite idea of what "a hot-bed" is, or what "an aristocrat" is, but they have the antipathy for anything that is exclusive which a mad-dog has for water. Some of the unwashed Western members are particularly given to using this phrase when before their constituents, and yet, in spite of all of this professional indignation, a glance at the late nominations will show that, with a few exceptions, the sons of army and navy officers have been appointed, thus perpetuating the "hateful spirit of caste," hereditary honors and privileges and other honors they would have us think so repugnant to the Republican simplicity of the model Congressmen.

VI.

"Poor Richard's" Tact.

Those who have always felt an honest glow of republican satisfaction whenever, in reading the biography of Ben. Franklin, they have come to the account of his presentation to Louis XVI., in an ordinary suit instead of a gorgeous court dress, will be rather disappointed in Benjamin, for it turns out now that the only reason why the old printer did not appear decked in a stunningly embroidered coat and all the laces and furbelows of his day was that his miscreant of a tailor disappointed him, and he was compelled to "go on" in his character of embassador in the clothes he had made for him by a Philadelphia tailor; and that upon finding out that his non-appearance in court dress was attributed to his "republican simplicity," he was shrewd enough not to disabuse the minds of the people at court, and so kept up the illusion and probably laughed in his sleeve when he thought of the suit he had ordered for the occasion. It's a question whether Ben wasn't a fraud any way.

VII.

An Improved Street-Car.

A car has just been patented which is calculated to greatly facilitate city travel. It has been successfully tried in Philadelphia, and given great satisfaction. "The new vehicle is not only supplied with the Slawson box, which is a check upon the conductor, but the latter has a position on the car, and his duties are to give packages of tickets and change, stop and start the car, and aid passengers in getting on and off. The facilities for ingress and egress are much better on the new car. There are side entrances with hinged doors, between which, directly in the rear, is located the Slawson patent, in which passengers deposit their fares. In the rear of this is a small platform for the conductor, and from this, through the glass partition in the rear, he can see the entrance of every passenger, and by means of a bell direct their attention to the box in which their fares are to be deposited. The front platform is inclosed." It is thought that, although a conductor and driver are required for each car, the additional comfort and facility of getting in and out are so great as to more than compensate for the additional expense, as these cars command more custom than those at present in use in many of our cities.

VIII.

Delmonico.

The suicide of this benefactor of his race will surprise all who ever enjoyed a dinner at his famous establishment. He was a remarkable man in many respects. By his industry, tact and taste in gastronomic matters, he had risen from an humble position to be an authority on victuals and an autocratic connoisseur of wines. The art of cookery he dignified into a science, and his combinations of vegetables were curiosities of the appetizing. To please a hungry man was a gratification, but to beguile one who was not hungry into a hearty meal, by the force of cookery, was his delight and triumph. Delmonico knew how to take a dull appetite and so sharpen it, by the way in which he tickled the palate, first with one delicacy and then another, forming, as it were, a succession of food-grindstones, that his guest wondered as much at his skill and discrimination in the concoction of dishes as he did at his own capacity for eating. If ever a man deserved a monument it is this prince of caterers. He found the way to everybody's heart through their stomachs, and always knew what the world thought of him when his champagne (which, like all good wine, needed no bush) was opened. So, peace to his ashes, mortal and culinary. Epitaph: Here lies Delmonico. Food makes the man. *In vino veritas.* He was a good provider.

IX.

Dilemmas.

If the bill to reduce the army passes the Senate to-day in its present form, the President will, in his official capacity, preside unwillingly at the guillotine which decapitates the moral Sickles, the biographical Badeau, the chicken-killing Kilpatrick, and Grant's "own gentlemen in plain clothes," Porter, Babcock, and brother-in-law Dent. The Ministership to Spain and a commission in the army are two very fat things, but the illustrious Dan must disgorge one or the other of them. The Consulship to London, with the right to shoulderstraps on state occasions, is all very jolly as the reward for playing Boswell on a penny trumpet, but Badeau must choose between the army and the consular service. The position of Minister to Chili, with nothing to do but to make love to the "dark-eyed gazelles" there, cultivate his side-whiskers and exhibit his horsemanship, is delightful; but the puissant Kilpatrick must decide between swinging in a hammock while eating tropical fruits, and dodging about among the bushes trying to keep out of the range of the arrows of the noble savage in Montana. It is comfortable for the three graces to doze and air their heels in the ante-chamber of the President, snub decent people, toady Radical luminaries, carry cards, sit "on the woolsack in the servants' hall and lay down the law" to visitors anxious to see their chief; but Porter, Babcock and Yellowplush Dent must vacate.

CHARLES DICKENS.

His Characteristics and Position as a Man of Letters.

The hastily prepared, though somewhat elaborate, and, from its nature, crude and random, notice which accompanied the announcement of the death of the great novelist, may furnish an excuse, if one is needed, for a more composed and general estimate of the work he did and of the place he held in the world, and is likely to hold in the history of English literature.

As long as Charles Dickens lived the literature of England could claim the most eminent representative of fiction. It is not true, as Mr. Justin McCarthy recently stated, that Eugene Sue is more widely known and read than any contemporary novelist. Sue's writings are, beyond denial, held at a high account in France and Germany, and for five and twenty years have been extensively quoted and referred to in current belles lettres of every description; in the newspapers, in the periodicals; in books and pamphlets, serious and romantic. But Sue has never taken very deep hold upon the affections of Continental Europe, and has had to encounter everywhere, and at every period of his career, many ambitious and often successful competitors, for the favor of the public. There was a time when Alexandre Dumas and George Sand were his rivals, and there has never been a time when Victor Hugo was not his rival, and he has met, of late years, such men as Freitag, Auerbach and Spielhagen, to say nothing of Octave Feuillet, Dumas the younger, and Edmond About, wherever he has journeyed, from Paris to Vienna, from Prague to Munich. Besides, the novels of Balzac are yet in their prime, almost as fresh, current and popular as they were when they came hot from the press of M. Havelin.

The same resistance cannot be said to have impeded the march of Mr. Dickens' novels. Great as his rivals were, they did not disturb the place he made for himself. When he came on with the Pickwick Papers the spell wrought by Sir Walter Scott was dying out of the public mind under the blighting influence of James and Ainsworth, who had for years inundated the circulating libraries with fourth-rate historical romances. The genius of Fielding, robust and healthy as it was, had long ceased to be felt. The star of Bulwer—sickly, sentimental, and unreal—was in the ascendant, and it paled at once before the warm, bright sunshine which "Boz" scattered into the darkening literary firmament. Dickens mounted the throne as if born to it. Scott was dead. The Lake school of poets was dismissed. The Cockney school of essayists had been rudely broken up and scattered. A gloomy mist hung upon English letters, and particularly upon English fiction. Of a sudden a ray of light, a ray of light so new and full that it dazzled before it warmed, and then both warmed and dazzled, shot out of the dense fogs of London. It proved to be the dawn of an epoch, an epoch that shone clear and unobscured during thirty years, and ended only with the life that created it.

Mr. Dickens held his own apparently without increased effort and certainly without abatement in spite of the critics, who were never quite satisfied with his work, and in spite of two or three prodigious lions that crossed his path. It was easy enough disposing first of Bulwer and then of Charles Lever, having completely set aside a score of petty and petticoated persons now well-nigh forgotten. But there was no way of getting rid or evading such spirits as Thackeray and Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot, who, one after another, rose to divide if not to contest his hold upon the British public. Great as they were, and in many respects superior to him, as each must be considered by a rigid judgment, they did not diminish his power over the masses. Bulwer, seeing the turn of the tide, quitted his mystics, and tried his boat upon the open sea of English life with "The Caxtons" and "My Novel" and "What Will He do With It." Thackeray came thundering along with "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis" and "The Newcomes." Charlotte Bronte startled the world with "Jane Eyre." George Eliot appeared later with "Adam Bede," and succeeding marvels of novel and brilliant work. Each was distinguished by a bold and original characteristic. Bulwer undertook to represent the nobility and gentry as Dickens had represented the lower orders, and succeeded better than any one expected. No satirist had appeared, combining with equal wit and knowledge of life the breadth and power which were displayed by Thackeray. Miss Bronte is still admitted to be the most intense of all the novelists of England, and the head of the purely domestic school of English fiction. And George Eliot has but one superior in a certain strong, poetic, all-informing faculty of scene painting and character drawing, and that no less than Shakespeare. All these disputed in one way or another the sovereignty of Mr. Dickens, and, though each of them created a distinct and separate sovereignty, no one of the sovereignties thus created was cut off the domain in which he reigned supreme from first to last.

Charles Dickens was to England what Sir Walter Scott was to Scotland, its prose-poet, its household prophet, its never-doubted and undoubting, trusty literary wizard, sprung from the common people to do battle for his class, the friend and valiant of the weak and humble. But he proved also to the Iliad of London a sort of jocund, modern Homer, dealing with pathos and humor instead of epic fire, a Greek Cockney with a Latin cross. The key-note to the genius of Scott was feudalistic just as the muse of Homer was purely tragic. The key-note of Dickens is festive and fanciful. Scott's inspiration rose out of an intense ideal of chivalry, which was a part of his nature, as it was of the Scottish character. Christmas is the fountain from which Dickens drew constant draughts of geniality, just as Christmas is the never-failing source and resource of English sentiment. In Scott we are warmed by the honest simplicity of Jennie Deans, the rugged valor of Rob Roy McGregor and the vehement, overwhelming and soul-stirring nationality of the Campbells and Argyles. In Dickens we are quite carried away by the freshness and spontaneity of hospitable cheer and joyous spirituality, which are made to serve as the fair foundations of a world of villainy and sorrow. Scott's people are always ready to sound a bugle or draw a broadsword. Dickens' people know nothing, and care less, about bugles and broadswords, but are ready and undaunted before a round of beef or a plum-pudding. The tenderness and beauty of Scott's heroines are charmingly set off by the manly prowess of his heroes. It is ever the old, sweet tale of the troubadour, told in pleasant Anglo-Saxon and adapted to the music of a rowsing dialect. The contrasts of Dickens, whilst quite as bold and inspiring, are just the opposite. His heroines are a little tame. His heroes are very nearly as indifferent. Sentimentality, which is the cue of Scott, has a second place given it in the novels of Dickens. In Sir Walter we burn to reach the moment when the gallant Quentin Durward, having survived his enemies and overmatched their wiles, will take the blushing countess to his bosom; and this sort of thing is handled so rarely by the writer that we seldom, be we never so old and cold, quite overcome those anxious throbbings at the heart. "In Boz" it is not a question of mutual love, to be brought round happily at last, but one of domestic trial placed upon a lightsome ground of genial and, usually, of holiday humor, involving the future prospects of a number of humble, poor people, in whose fortunes and misfortunes we grow, somehow, terribly interested. Scott is an epic poet of heroic times—a modern antique. Dickens is the chronicler of the fireside and woodside, the hero and the singer of the cottage and the alley. Perhaps he is a nearer kinsman of Burns than of Scott. It is the unlikeness of their characters and the similarity of the positions which they occupied which suggest the larger and more obvious comparison. Excepting Goethe, no two writers, doing literary work exclusively, have exercised so marked and so general an influence upon imaginative literature during the last one hundred years, an influence which has extended itself beyond its sphere and affected both legislation and letters, securing for its authors a place in the estimation of their contemporaries by the side of the most famous warriors and the ablest statesmen.

The death of Scott and Goethe occasioned a profound sensation all over the world. We have seen the effect produced by the death of Dickens. The demise of Lord Palmerston did not produce so much, and that of Louis Napoleon could hardly produce any more. Indeed it illustrates, in a certain sense, the saying that the pen is mightier than the sword. The pen of Dickens was mighty enough to do successful battle for the weak against the strong, to destroy wicked systems and reform bad laws. "This story was begun soon after the publication of the completed Pickwick Papers," writes the author in his last preface to Nicholas Nickleby, with a significant and most pardonable vanity. "There were a good many cheap Yorkshire schools in existence; there are very few now." Lord Campbell tells us that Bleak House had more to do with the new Chancery Act than all the speeches made in Parliament. "I believe," says Mr. Thackeray, speaking of the Christmas Carol, "it occasioned immense hospitality throughout England; was the means of lighting up hundreds of kind fires at Christmas time; caused a wonderful outpouring of Christmas good feeling; of Christmas punch-brewing; an awful slaughter of Christmas turkeys, and roasting and basting of Christmas beef," because, Mr. Thackeray might have added, it is English to the core, a chant in honor of Christmas, charity and victuals, a noble poem having the flavor if not the actual substance of a square meal in it, a holiday idyl that makes its way both to the stomach and the soul, and whets the digestion as it starts the laughter and the tears of those that are hungry for love or food.

The proof that these were not mere gushes of friendly feeling or flashes of interested fellowship is to be found in the circumstances which attended the last years of Mr. Dickens' life, and the answer which everywhere meets the announcement of his death; in the farewell which England gave him two years ago before he sailed for America, the treatment he received in the United States and the welcome home again, each in its kind a national ovation; in the eclat with which he reappeared with "Edwin Drood;" in the startling effect of the news that he had been struck by paralysis; in the message of the Queen to his family; in the reciprocal outburst of grief from the press of two continents; and, more than anything else, in the closed shops of London. All business is suspended, says the cable. The city is in mourning. What a meaning lies in this, and what a monument it is to the memory of the dead. The metropolis of the world, with its millions of nobles, gentle-folks and paupers, that great dismal, roaring concourse of grandeur and squalor, of a sudden seeming to pause in its riot of selfishness and sorrow before the death of one man, and that but a plain man and a private citizen. But they all know him, well enough, the high and low, from Gladstone and Clarendon down to Trotty Veck and Tiny Tim; and, if he is borne to the Abbey, they will turn out, as they never did before, from the palace and slum, from dark great places and poor dark places into which, whilst he lived, he let in some light to gladden and to bless.

He was London's pride as he was London's poet, the only bard whose heart beat to the heart of London, answering its cries of wretchedness, and cheer with a voice that rang through the fog like a message from Heaven. He created a Spiritual Hospital for the poor in London not inferior to the materialistic charities of Mr. Peabody, whose friend—perhaps whose prompter—he became many years ago. He peopled a world of thought and fancy from the world of London, which he knew and loved so well, giving the afflicted and oppressed a chance to tell their own story, and to tell it as it was never told before and never will be told again. It is no wonder that the shutters are closed along the Strand, that the great windows in Oxford street are darkened, and that it looks like Sunday from Charing Cross to Temple Bar. It would, in truth, be no wonder if, groping down among the dens of Tom All Alone's, or up into the garrets of Dingy Court, one should come upon some feeble, blind old man, or some pale and care-worn woman, or some little pinch-faced, sad-eyed child, ignorant and poor, but yet not so poor nor so ignorant, nor yet so absorbed by their own griefs, as to be indifferent to the news or unable to shed a tear for him who gave to the records of poverty and misery the image of a Caleb Plummer, a Nancy Sykes and a God-forsaken Joe, every one of whom is the image of a human being, multiplied over and over in the sooty prism which reflects the realities of London life.

Even now the chimes that ring out from so many domes, and the crickets that sing in so many homes of London, tell us who will be the chroniclers of "Boz" through the coming years, if there should be none other, for he was himself the chronicler of the crickets and the chimes, and they will never call at morning or at evening that they do not remind the passer-by of him. The blossoms tell of a thousand poets, but the crickets and chimes of London, and of all the world, talk mostly of Charles Dickens. They will keep his memory fresh in loving hearts long after his works cease to be popularly known. They are singing now at once his dirge and his song of life. Ever and anon, when Christmas comes, the crickets and the chimes will bring up thoughts of those gentle Christmas Carols, and in or out of London there's never a spot in England, nor a season of the year, that fellow-crickets, joining their music to the music of kindred bells, may not in one way or another suggest fancies that are sweet and tender, rising out of the well of this man's genius as they rise out of no other source, intertwisted as they are with so much that is pure and sad in human nature and experience.

In the long line that stretches from Shakespeare to Dickens we come upon less than half a score of names of English writers which may be mentioned with the first and the last of the great dramatic moralists. Of these no one, not even Goldsmith and Thomas Hood, is so sure of a place in the heart and by the fireside of the future as "Boz." The children of his fancy—whatever may be said of their apparel—are exceeded in number and individuality by the progeny of Shakespeare only. Hazlitt wrote in 1820: "It may be asked, as it has been asked, 'Have we no materials for romance in England? Must we look to Scotland for whatever is original and striking in this kind?'" And he, the acutest of critics and the most far-seeing of observers, said in reply, "Every foot of soil with us is worked up. Nearly every movement of the social machine is calculable. We have no room left for violent catastrophes; for grotesque quaintnesses; for wizard spells."

Since these words were printed a writer has lived and died, whose books are full of grotesque quaintnesses, violent catastrophes, and wizard spells, a writer who leaves us in his going a company fit to assemble with the rarest assemblages of ancient and modern genius, and to associate with the worst and best of poetic images from Falstaff, up or down. The other day a cartoon of this company, rather roughly sketched and graven, was put in circulation, and the very ragamuffins of the street who gazed at it through the shop windows could trace the likenesses of the various figures and call their names. A list of the names alone would fill a column in a newspaper, whilst their histories fill many volumes. And some are one thing and some another, the good and ill tangled in one wierd web of fancy; the Karkers and the Fagins, with the little Dombeys and the big Cuttles and Perybingles. The brain from which the woof was spun was furnished chiefly out of nature, not out of schools; and the hand of the spinner had a wondrous cunning in it. Like Shakespeare, Charles Dickens was self-taught, and his *dramatis personæ*, like those of Shakespeare, come fresh and clear from that creative power which science has never yet been able to fathom. This is why they will endure. It is easy to forget a fine expression or a fair thought, for literature is full of them. But it is not easy to forget a marked character be it wicked or noble. The characters of Dickens are all marked, abounding with spiritual force and animal spirit, eccentric and representative. H. W.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

INDIANA divorce cases pending—1,843.

THE Czar's hotel bill at Ems is $1,000 a day.

A SWARM of ants have settled in a California man's ear.

OLIVE LOGAN is going to San Francisco for the summer. Amen!

IT is thought Brick Pomeroy will succeed John Morrissey in Congress.

THE cholera is expected to leave India for this country in a few weeks.

RED CLOUD wore a stove-pipe hat in Washington and looked unpicturesque.

A NEVADA editor, complaining of filthy streets, says "Slumgullion is trumps" out there.

BENNETT is said to be "worth" $5,000,000, Greeley $300,000, Weed $1,000,000, and Bryant $600,000.

THE Canadians think the British Minister disgraced himself in acknowledging Grant's promptness.

A BROTHER and sister have just been executed on the same scaffold at Tullaword, Ireland, for murder.

A NEW JERSEY young lady who had a step-mother took an overdose of corrosive sublimate the other day.

A CHEERFUL citizen of Indiana advertises that he will "build coffins that shall give complete satisfaction."

GREELEY'S "What I Know of Farming" is eclipsed by a Cincinnati editor's "Gems Gathered from My Readings."

BOTH the colored cadets have been rejected. One failed to pass the Scholastic Board, and the other's wind was unsound.

WONG SA KEE, "an interesting young Chinese gentleman and student," is threatening the South with lectures on coolie labor.

A SMART Indianapolis widow in the pea-nut line has just "done" a Morgan county man out of $17,000. He thought she was going to marry him.

REV. THOS. E. MCMULLEN, of Philadelphia, refused to marry Miss Mary L. Search, and now she wants $5,000 for the support of the little inevitable.

A NEW YORK jury has decided that General De Peyster come to his death by a "fracture of the skull and lacertion of the brain, caused by a pistol-shot wound."

A MAN in Otsego county, New York, stopped the funeral procession of his daughter that he might send away a colored driver whom he discovered on one of the carriages.

A WASHINGTON politician declared that, in the event of Bowen's defeat, he would crawl on his abdomen from Washington to Georgetown; but after the election he failed to come to time.

A MAN in New York advertises "patent vapor stoves" which can be "instantly fired up and as quickly extinguished." We remember having seen a stove "extinguished" once, but it was done by a reporter and a man who called on him with a club.

THE New York Herald, the most successful of American newspapers, declares that "the age has gone by for newspapers that dabble in nothing but party questions and partisan twaddle, or stilted and tedious chop logic on stupid abstractions."

THE Chicago Republican man, who is some on geography, gravely asserts that "the question of a single capital in New Hampshire must be settled before many years, and if Hartford keeps open its generous offer of a site and $500,000 for a building, its ambition may yet be gratified."

A MILWAUKEE bachelor in great excitement and using haste rushed to his washerwoman and was just in time to arrest her hand as she was placing his pantaloons in the suds. He had $1,000 in greenbacks sewed in the waistband, which he had forgotten at the time of sending them to wash.

THE King of Saxony, in his seventieth year, has begun to study the Russian and Polish languages with the purpose of translating some of the best poetry of those tongues into German. King John is the author of the best translation of Dante ever made into any language, with the possible exception of Longfellow's.

M. CHARLES GRAD, a Frenchman, thinks he has found the way—on paper—to the North pole. The new route is that of the Sea of Kara, which is safely navigable at any time of the year, as it never entirely freezes, and is always accessible to light vessels like whalers of from thirty to one hundred and twenty-five tons. Dr. Petermann and the Russian geographers concur in M. Grad's opinion.

A FENIAN "general," in green uniform and waving plume of the same, lately called on the British Consul in New York, and impressively remarked: "I have to inform you, sir, as the immediate representative of British interests in this city, that for every one of my captured countrymen's lives that shall be taken in Canada, the lives of ten British subjects shall answer in the United States," and boldly departed.

PERSEVERANCE PICKLE, who lives in Chicago, tells how he saw a pretty girl dispose of a piece of beef-steak about as large as a small brick: "She plunged her fork into it desperately, lifted it in mid air, gazed upon it pensively, opened that coralline mouth as if it had been red India rubber, wider and wider. It was a key-hole, a teacup, a well, a bay window, a church door, and into that yawning entrance went that piece of meat entire, and then jaws, thorax, larynx and skull bones went to work on a job which ought to have been let out by contract."

A PIUTE Indian, in Nevada, got hold of an electrical machine. He tried to drop the handles of the machine, but they stuck fast to his fingers. "Hi-you!" cried he, "no good-ee! Stah-you nana! You stop-ee wagon—whoa haw; G—d d—n!" Hereupon he began a wild sort of war dance, his fingers still upon the keys of the machine, as though playing an accompaniment on the piano. "Hi-you, G—d d—n! Do 'im small—me plenty two bit!" The "wagon" being stopped, the "noble red man" made a break through the crowd and "never went there again."

THE World asks: "How is it that the prejudice against medical specialists is so strong among practitioners in this city? The tendency of the age is certainly in their favor, and it is quite useless to assert that they have not done a great deal for scientific progress. Fifty years ago a practitioner was at once physician, surgeon, dentist and druggist. Now either specialty has a science and literature of its own quite sufficient for the study of a single professional, and he who would be all in one must be either imperfectly. To argue with a prejudice is always useless. Talk settles nothing; but there is a logic of events which is inexorable, and with which to quarrel is to play Canute the Dane more ridiculously than the original played it."

A FRIGHTFUL PREDICAMENT.

An Invalid Shut Up in a Room with a Mad Dog for Three Hours.

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 8.]

About two months ago, while assisting to rig out a vessel in the river, a man named Peter Demery, living on Peterboro street, in the northern outskirts of the city, stuck a rusty spike through the sole of his left foot, and has ever since been laid up by the accident, once narrowly escaping an attack of lock-jaw. His family consists of wife and boy, the latter about ten years old. Sunday afternoon the mother and boy went on a visit to some friends on Gratiot road, leaving the invalid lying on a bed that stood in a recess of the front room. In fact, there is but one room in the house, the boy occupying a lounge at night. As Demery goes about on a crutch, he had a heavy one lying on the bed when the family went away. For three years the family had owned a large cur dog, of no particular value, but kept around for the same reason that nine-tenths of the families in poor circumstances still feel that they must keep a worthless cur about to eat up the provisions that might otherwise be eaten by a child. The dog wanted to go with the boy, but was driven back, and laid down on the step. Demery states that he had read for about an hour, when his attention was attracted to the dog. The animal had walked in at the open door and stood in the center of the room, uttering a growling, wheezing sort of noise, his eyes shining, and the hair on his back bristling up straight. He spoke sharply to the animal, who slunk under the bed, keeping up a howling as if in pain. A window is situated near the recess and almost opposite the door, and this was up a little way at the bottom, the sash being held up by a book. A sudden breeze coming up created a draft that slammed the door shut, and Demery and his dog were thus shut up, as it were, together. He states that the dog kept up his annoying tones until he finally spoke sharply to him, when, all at once, the brute bounded from under the bed and commenced running around the room. His eyes were full of blood, he kept snapping his jaws together like a trap, and every hair on the animal seemed to stand erect. There was no foam about the brute's jaws, but he emitted a sort of sudsy saliva that scented the room like musk. Round he went, turning over chairs, snapping at the blowing window curtain every time he passed, and each time he leaped over the cook-stove, which stood just out from the wall.

Demery did not realize that he invoked any danger in speaking to the dog; he regarded the affair as arising from a desire of the dog to get out and follow the boy. So he yelled sharply at the brute, bidding him lay down. The dog, just then, had halted near the door, and Demery was raised up on his elbow, holding his crutch in one hand, as he had a notion to hobble over and open the door. Hardly had he spoken, when the dog bounded forward, giving a fearful howl. Instinctively, the man extended his crutch, which came in contact with the dog's head, and he went rolling on the floor. When he got up, it was to resume his race around the room, looking more frightful than ever. Demery sprang on the back side of the bed, close to the wall, holding his crutch ready for defense, but hoping that the mad brute would not again attack him.

It was now time when Demery might expect his wife and child to return at any moment, and it suddenly occurred to him that their return would only be to meet an attack from the dog. If they ascended the steps and opened the door, as was entirely natural, the dog would bite one or both. There was no longer room to doubt that he was rabid, and that his madness was growing worse all the time. He might shout an alarm as they stood at the door, but would they understand and heed it in time?

It is but due to a sober, industrious man to state that in that moment of peril to his family and to himself he resolved on a deed that should go down on record for future generations to read. He resolved to make that mad brute attack him, hoping in the struggle to deal him a death blow with the crutch. Carefully getting upon his knees, and securing a firm hold of his crutch, Demery yelled at the dog. The animal was tearing around the room, snarling and clashing his jaws together, and he stopped, looked up for a moment, and then sprang for the bed. He just got his paws and head upon it, when down came the crutch, and he rolled over and over. Three times was this repeated, and the fourth time the animal was stunned by the blow, and, while he lay gasping on the floor, the crutch was broken in pieces over his head, and he was afterwards finished off with the ax. The man did not faint, nor grow pale; he dragged the body outdoors and waited for his family, who came in in about half an hour, and then the carcass was buried. He yesterday hobbled down to the Central Station to see if he had violated the ordinance by burying the body in his yard. It was there that, in a modest, hesitating way, he gave the above facts to our reporter.

Failures in Marion County.

[From the Lebanon Clarion, 11th.]

Considerable excitement was occasioned upon the street last Tuesday morning when it became known that Chas. W. Mitchell, cashier of the National Bank of Lebanon, had failed, and that the sheriff had levied attachments upon all his personalty. Mr. M. made an assignment that day, which only added to the scare of many who had large deposits in the bank, believing, in their fright, that it was the bank and not the individual that had "busted." This, however, has proven not to be true, as we are informed by Hon. R. M. Spalding, the President of the bank, that Mr. M.'s failure does not affect the bank in any manner whatever, except so far as it may impair its standing and weaken the confidence of its former friends and patrons. As to Mr. M.'s liabilities, which are strictly individual, we are not informed, but have heard them variously estimated at from $15,000 to $28,000.

In the latter part of last week Mr. John M. Miller, a large farmer and extensive distiller, living near Raywick, to the surprise of every one, made an assignment, and about the same time J. M. Carter, a farmer and large stock dealer, living in the same neighborhood, mysteriously disappeared from Louisville, whither he had gone to sell a lot of cattle. As Mr. C. was known to have considerable money with him, it is thought by many of his friends that he has been foully dealt with, while others contend that he has absconded. As to the indebtedness of these gentlemen we are not advised.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 11, 1870.

As is usually the case at the close of the week this has been a day of some activity in banking circles. The call for money has been large, and the line of discount considerably increased. Collections, however, are coming in a little more freely, thus leaving the supply of currency nearly the same, and rates of discount continue 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is more abundant and less firm. Some of the banks were offering to sell at 1-10 discount. We quote the current rate buying at 1-10 discount; selling at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Continues quiet, with but small offerings and a very light demand. It has been remarkably steady in price throughout the day, opening at 113⅜, advancing to 113½, and closing without further variation at 113⅜.

Messrs. Morton, Galt, & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112¾	113⅜
Silver halves and quarters	10[illegible]	
Silver dimes	107	

GOVERNMENT BONDS are dull and declining with no important sales in this market.

Five-twenties, 1862	117¾@118¼
Five-twenties, 1862	111 @112
Five-twenties, 1864	110¾@111½
Five-twenties, 1865	110¾@111½
Five-twenties, new issue	112⅜@113⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	112⅜@113⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	112⅜@113⅜
Ten-forties	107⅜@108⅜
Cy 6's	113 @114

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec
Coupons, '81	118	118⅜	118⅜	⅜	..
" '62	112	112	112	..	..
" '64	111¼	111⅜	111⅜	..	..
" '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	..	⅜
New issue	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..	⅜
" '67	114	113⅜	113⅜	..	⅜
Coupons '68	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..	..
10 40 coupons	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	⅜	..
Cy 6s	114⅜	114⅜	114	..	⅜

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Make a slight show of life, but owing to the differences in views of bidders and holders the transactions are not large. Preferred stock is more inquired after and Nashville railroad stock has been traded in more freely to-day. There were a few buyers seeking bonded investments, but there were only small lots changing hands.

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134 @135
National Bank, second	98 @100
National Bank, Planters'	94 @ 95
National Bank, City	98 @100
Bank of Kentucky	98 @ 98
Bank of Louisville	89 @ 90
Merchants' Bank	119½ @120
Commercial Bank	79 @ 80
Northern Bank	123 @125
Citizens' Bank	113 @116
People's Bank	98 @100
Mechanics' bank	99 @100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	89½ @ [illegible]
Falls City Tobacco bank	97 @ 98
Masonic bank	102 @103
Security bank	113 @114
Louisville Insurance Company bank	128 @130
Farmers' bank	[illegible] @ 78½
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	107 @108
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	77 @ 78
L. & F. R. R. (common)	42 @ 45
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	78½ @ 80
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	80 @ 80¼

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	73¼ @ 74½
City for bounty, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	74½ @ 75½
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	77 @ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. K., 6 pr c	77 @ 78
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	74 @ 75
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	77 @ 78
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	77 @ 78
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74½ @ 75½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78 @ 79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98 @ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	84 @ 86
" " third issue, 6 per c	76 @ 77
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	73½ @ 74½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99 @100
" " new 5 per c	88 @ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	93 @ 94
" " " new, 7 pr c	79 @ 80
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	85 @ 86
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	93 @ 95*
" " " (L. K. br.) 7 per c	89 @ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	93 @ 94*
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	@ 90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	88½ @ 89½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	— @ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85*
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	90*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent	95*
Madison County bonds	80 @ 85*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

TARIFF LEGISLATION—The legislation of Congress upon questions affecting the vital interests of the people very conclusively demonstrates that as between the monopolists and the masses, Congress is with the monopolists; and, being with them, it is the enemy of the country. Why it is so may seem a difficult problem, but when it is remembered that the monopolists have money, and are willing to spend it freely, and that Congressmen can be purchased as readily as old clothes, the astonishment vanishes like mist before the sun. We have had any amount of fustian professions about Republican regard for the dear people, but this regard is just what the people are beginning to pray, with great devoutness, to be deliverd from. The New York World gives an expose in a simple table, to what extent Mr. Schenck's "tall tariff bill" benefits the people per capita, and annexes a table showing how the two chief articles prohibited by the proposed tariff will affect the interests of the people. They are as follows:

TABLE

Showing five of the chief articles of consumption reduced by the proposed duty, and gain per capita of 40,000,000 population.

	Reduction of duty.	Loss to the revenue.	Gain per capita annually to consumers.
Tea	5c per lb	$ 2,000,000	5 cents
Coffee	1c per lb	2,300,000	5¾ cents
Sugar	1c per lb	10,000,000	25 cents
Molasses	3c per gal	1,600,000	4 cents
Spices		1,000,000	2½ cents
Total		$16,900,000	42¼ cents

TABLE

Showing the prohibition in the proposed tariff of two articles, the loss to revenue, and the amount paid to the monopolies annually by the people.

	Loss of Revenue as received in '69	Estimated Consumption of Foreign & Domestic	Gain to Monopolies at enhanced rate	Loss Per Capita of Consumers
Cotton goods not otherwise provided for	$ 730,343	10,000,000	3,000,000 at 30 p c	7½c
Steel rail	1,379,022	200,000 t'ns	6,600,000 at 33 p c	16½c
Total	$2,109,365		$9,600,000	24c

The consumption of steel rails, if free, would be enormous. We have 46,000 miles of railway which it is necessary to re-lay with steel rails. It takes 100 tons of rail to lay a mile of road. The estimation of 200,000 tons would only re-lay 2,000 miles annually. It will be seen from the above tables that, while the great reduction gives the people relief to the extent of 42¼ cents per capita, it proposes to filch from the people 24 cents annually per capita, and put it into the pockets of Pennsylvania steel manufacturers and Massachusetts cotton spinners.

We cannot too often remind the people that dear rails mean dear transportation; that if the wear and tear of a permanent road could be reduced—which steel rails alone can do—the freight would be reduced on all kinds of produce from our vast interior to the sea coast. And every cent the railways would charge less for carrying wheat from Illinois to New York would go into the pocket of the rightful owner—the farmer.

In estimating, therefore, the actual gain of the bloated steel-rail monopoly at $6,600,000, the actual loss and waste of the farmer's industry is by no means all told. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the loss the farmer has to sustain on account of dear carriage; and it is no exaggeration to say that the great West alone is mulcted in a loss, directly and indirectly, of more than twenty millions annually because of our high railway freight charges.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	9	10
Butter, pkgs	52	11
Bacon, casks	25	51
Bacon, tcs	18	31
Bagging, pcs	600	234
Bale Rope, coils	..	40
Cement, bbls	..	460
Cheese, pkgs	70	46
Candles, bxs	55	236
Coffee, bgs	124	104
Corn, bgs	1323	248
Coal, bush	..	835
Cotton, bales	244	394
Dried fruit	3	52
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	207	124
Feathers, bags	9	19
Eggs, bxs and bbls	3	..
Flour, bbls	200	681
Furniture, pkgs	225	224
Hides, bdls	60	325
Hay, bales	125	88
Hogs, head	16	222
Horses, head	1	17
Iron, pig, tons	74	24
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	318	324
Lard, tcs	57	57
Lard, kegs	50	63
Malt, sks	23	20
Merchandise, pkgs	731	767
Mules, head	..	2
Nails, kegs	448	129
Oats, sacks	522	50
Offal, sks	151	34
Potatoes, bbls	78	25
Pork, mess, bbls	..	4
Rags, bales	11	6
Rice, casks	10	9
Sugar, hhds	1	9
Sugar, bxs and bbls	86	161
Salt, bbls	1	289
Seeds, bags	..	43
Shingles, no	..	6050
Tobacco, hhds	313	665
Tobacco, boxes	14	263
Whisky, bbls	922	195
Wheat, sacks	311	167
Wool, sacks	15	64
Woodenware, pkgs	21	359

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—Prices have declined during the week and the market closes quiet at $2 07@2 09 in barrel lots, and $2 35@2 50 in small quantities.

APPLES—Small sales are made at $6 50@7 50 for the best qualities.

ALE AND BEER—We have no change whatever to note in prices or the general tone of the market. A good local and shipping demand is reported, and we continue to quote at $12 per bbl for cream ale, and Madison ale at $1 30 per doz in quart bottles. Lager beer is held at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls at $2 50@2 75; common beer commands $0 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BAGS—Grain bags are in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. Burlaps are a shade lower. Gunnies are dull and unchanged. We quote:

2-bushel	42½@45
2½-bushel	50 @55
3-bushel	60 @65
4-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	14 @14½
Gunnies, in bales	20 @20½
do resewed	21½@22

BAGGING—While no new features have been developed during the week, the tone of the market has been very firm, and manufacturers and dealers are confident that still higher prices will prevail. Should the cotton crop equal last year, the country will barely suffice to cover the bagging in [illegible] to the greater area under cultivation and the use of [illegible] fertilizers, it exceeds that of last season, as many are [illegible] sanguine it will, placing their estimates at 4,000,000 [illegible] bales, the prices of bagging will doubtless go to 35c for 2-lb Kentucky. We quote 2-lb Kentucky hemp at 29@30c and 2¼-lb flax bagging at 30@31c. We note sales of 250 pieces 2-lb Kentucky hemp at 29@30c and 200 pieces 2¼-lb flax at 30c.

BARLEY—Transactions in barley are of limited importance, and prices range from $1 [illegible] $1 20, for spring and fall.

BATTING—Prices are steady at 25@28c for Nos. 1 and 2.

BEANS—Are in light demand; prime navy command $[illegible] 25@2 50, and common qualities $1 75@2 per bu.

BARK—Prime chestnut oak is in fair demand, and commands $12@13 per cord.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand, and finds ready sale on arrival at 28@30c for good and prime lots.

BUTTER—The market continues well supplied with country butter, and prices have undergone [illegible] during the week. Common [illegible] no quotable change [illegible] 10 to 12c per lb; good to [illegible] qualities are nominal at [illegible] 23c in lots on arrival. Choice lots sell from 15 [illegible] old only for butter in [illegible] but outside figures are [illegible] packages. Choice table [illegible] good order and in good [illegible] 30c at retail. There butter commands from 35 to [illegible] ter. Western Reserve [illegible] is little doing in Ohio tub [illegible] we note sales of 500 [illegible] serve commands 28 to 30c. [illegible] its country at 16½@23c.

CORNMEAL—Bolted meal is in [illegible] demand at $1 10 per bush loose. Kiln-dried is steady at $5 25 per bbl.

COFFEE—Stocks of Rio are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and transactions during the week have been on a liberal scale. We quote:

Fancy	24 c.
Choice Rio	22 c.
Prime Rio	21@22 c.
Good Rio	20 @21 c.
Fair Rio	19 @20 c.
Common Rio	18 @19 c.
Laguayra	23½@24 c.
Java	28 @30 c.
Ceylon	24 @26 c.

CORN—Liberal sales for shipment have been made during the week, and choice shelled, sacks included, is steady at $1 12½@1 16 per bushel, from store, and $1 07@1 10 on arrival. Ear corn is steady at 90c to $1 per bushel on arrival and from store.

CEMENT—Is in good demand and manufacturers are selling at $1 75@2 00 per barrel. Sales to-day 250 barrels at quotations.

COTTON—The market during the week has been sluggish and sales to a limited extent have been reported. Advices for the past two days have been more encouraging and have imparted some buoyancy to the market, and prices are a shade higher. The wants of manufacturers at home and abroad would indicate a firmer market as the season advances, and it is probable that higher prices will [illegible] all. We quote:

Middling	20½@21
Low middling	19½@20
Good ordinary	18½
Ordinary	[illegible]

COTTON YARNS—The market is quiet, with ample stocks. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	16 @15c
" 600, " at	14 @15c
" 700, " at	13 @14c
Cotton rope	26 @28c
Carpet chain	28 @30c
Candle wick	30 @36c

CHEESE—A fair demand is reported and dealers are in a position to respond promptly to the requirements. Factory commands 14@15c, and Western Reserve 12@13c.

CANDLES—There is a fair demand, and prices rule steady. We quote full-weight star at 17@18c. 12-oz at 13½@14c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 13@13½c.

COOPERAGE—Prices are quotably unchanged, with an active demand for flour bbls. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 60
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 10
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
Half " " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" five gallons	80

COOPER STUFF—We quote:

Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

CANNED GOODS—There is a light demand for canned fruits, as is usually the case at this season. A fair trade, however, is transacted in sauces, catsups, pickles, etc., as also in canned fish. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 50@2 75
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 25@4 75
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@6 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 50@1 75
Jellies, per doz	2 25@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	1 75@3 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 75@2 25
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@3 25
Pickles, English	4 50@4 75

CANNED FISH—A fair trade is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 45@2 60
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 45@1 60
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50@

COAL—Prices are unchanged and stocks are large. A large share of the coal now at the landings is designed for below when the water will admit. Dealers are selling to the city trade at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 12c; cannel at 13c, and 11c for Pomeroy.

DRIED FRUIT—Some sales have been made during the week for shipment, but on the whole the market is very quiet and prices are nominal. We quote apples at 4@4½c; half peaches at 4½@5½c; quarters at 4@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Have been in active demand during the week, and prices have remained firm. We quote at 18@19c per doz. Sale of 600 dozen to a dealer at quotations.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand, and prices have advanced during the week. We quote at 75@78c for good and prime lots.

FLAXSEED—Receipts are of limited magnitude, but prices are steady at $1 75 per bushel on arrival.

FISH—Stocks are usually full for the season and embrace the various qualities in barrels, half barrels, and kits. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium	24 00
Do No. 1, do hf bbl	13 00@13 50
Do No. 2, large, bbl	17 00@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	9 25@9 50
Do No. 2, medium	16 50@17 00
Do No. 2, do half bbl	8 25@8 75
Do No. 2, large	14 50@15 00
Do No. 3, small	9 50@10 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	6 00@6 50
Do No. 1, kits	3 00@3 15
Do No. 2, kits	2 25@2 50
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 75@1 90
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 50@
Do No. 3	6 50@
Herring, bbls	8 50@9 50
Sardines	17½@23c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges are scarce and command — per box. Lemons are steady at $5 50@6 50 per box. Layer raisins at $4 65@4 85, and Zante currants at 16@18c.

FLOUR—Prices have advanced during the week, and the market has displayed firmness and activity. Stocks of the various grades are ample, and still higher figures may be anticipated at an early day. Sales to-day include 830 bbls at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 75@7 50
Rye Flour	5 25@5 75

GINSENG—Is quiet at 45@55c for good to choice lots.

HOMINY—Prices are entirely nominal, and we quote at $5 75@6 per barrel, with a very light demand.

HAY—Receipts have been fully up to the requirements of the trade, and the local and shipping demand has been unimportant. Sales of prime to choice timothy are made from store and at depot at $18@20 per ton.

HEMP—Prices are firm, and prime Kentucky hemp commands $165@185 per ton.

HIDES—Are in good demand and receipts find ready sale. We quote dry flint at 17@19c per lb, dry-salted at 15@17c per lb, and green salted hides at 8@8½c per lb.

LIME—Prices are steady at 90c@$1 per bbl.

IRON AND STEEL—Business in this department has been only moderate; prices, however, are steady. We quote:

Bar, lb, 3 C	@3¾	Steel—Cast, per lb	20@25
Bar, lb C C	@4½	Amer'n blister	11@13
Hoop, coopers	5¼@6	German	13@15
Sheet	5¾@6¾	Sil. plow slabs	10
Boiler	6 @6½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Nail rod	9 @9½	Steel do	11@12
Castings	4 @5½	Iron plow slabs	6
Pulleys	8 @9		

LEATHER—Stocks are ample, and prices quotably unchanged. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaut'r	30@33	Hog skins	10@15
Harness	40@43	Eng. hog skins half	8@12
Skirting	40@43		
Kip skin, dz	70@1 25	Calf toppings pr doz	24@30
Calf city	1 40@1 50	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	54@60		

LUMBER—A fair demand characterizes the lumber business, and prices are steady. We quote:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	45 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	
Fencing	
Hemlock lumber	15 00@16 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks of the various grades are now very ample, and dealers report a moderate demand. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @$1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	60 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	65 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra 5s and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 80
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	60 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60 @ 65

MALT—Is in good demand, and ample supply. We note sales 250 bushels rye malt at $1 10. We quote fall malt at $1 35; spring $1 15@1 20; Canadas at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 10; corn $1 30.

MOLASSES—Prices rule firm for N.O. molasses, with light stocks. Sirups are steady, with a good jobbing demand. We quote New Orleans at 75 to 90c per gallon for bbls and half bbls. Sirups are steady at 50c to $1 00.

NAILS—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote:

10d at	$4 00@4 25	6d at	$4 75@5 00
40d at	$4 25@4 50	4d at	$5 00@5 25
8d at	$4 50@4 75	3d at	$5 75@6 00

Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—A moderate demand prevails and prices rule firm. We quote bran at $21@22 per ton; shorts at $25@26 per ton; shipstuffs at $28@30 per ton.

OILS—We have no change to notice in oils. Linseed is very firm. We quote at $1 12@1 17. Lard oil is steady at $1 15@1 30 for Nos. 1 and 2. Coal oil is held at 28@28c.

OATS—The market has been somewhat irregular, owing to the character of oats thrown upon the market. Prime oats, however, rule steady, with a fair demand. We quote at 62@65c in bulk and 68@70c, sacks included, with sales in jobbing lots at 72@73c.

POTATOES—New potatoes have been arriving freely and prices have declined. We quote at $4 50@5 per bbl. Old are firm at $1 75@2 50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—The market is overstocked, and holders find it difficult to sell at any price.

PROVISIONS—The distinguishing feature of the market is firmness. A fair consumptive demand is reported. Messrs. Warren Mitchell & Co. in their circular of to-day say: "In this department of business a moderate trade has been transacted during the past week, and an upward tendency in prices has been the most noticeable feature of the market, and has special significance in view of the fact that it occurs at a time when the demand is comparatively light. The underlying cause is evidently the fact, which is now generally recognized by those who are familiar with the statistics of the trade, that stocks are below what they were at a corresponding date last season. This is not only true of those markets of the West from which supplies are drawn, but equally true of the Atlantic seaboard cities as also of all the Southern distributing points. With this fact, another equally potential in giving firmness to prices, and aiding the upward tendency, is that the requirements of the country will be in excess of last season. Under these circumstances we look for a further advance, and a firm market during the remainder of the season."

MESS PORK—A fair tone in mess pork has been developed during the week, and the market closes firm at $30 50@31. Rump pork has advanced, and sales are made at $25@27 per bbl., according to quality. We note sale 100 bbls mess pork at $31.

BACON—The market rules firm, with a fair order demand. Stocks are light. We quote clear sides at 17½@17¾c; clear rib sides at 17@17¼c; breakfast bacon at 19@20c; shoulders at 13½@14c; hams [illegible]. We note sale 25 casks shoulders at 14c; clear ribbed sides at 17¼ and clear sides at 17¾c.

BULK MEATS—There is a light order demand for bulk meats, but transactions for smoking are of considerable magnitude, and prices rule steady. We quote clear sides at 16¾@17c, clear rib sides at 16@16¼c, and shoulders at 12½@13c.

HAMS—Are firm and in good demand. We quote plain at 18½@19c; sugar-cured canvased at 20@21½c. We note a sale of 15 tcs sugar-cured at 21c.

LARD—A moderate demand is reported, and prices rule steady. We quote tierces at 17@17¼c; kegs at 18¼@18¾c; caddies 19@19½c. We note sales of 40 kegs at 18¾c, and 10 tcs at 17¾c.

DRIED BEEF—Is firm at 22½@23c; beef tongues at $7 50@8 50 per doz.

RYE—The market is quiet at 90c per bu on arrival, and $1 from store. We note sale 250 bu at quotations.

RICE—We have no change to note in the market. Louisiana and Carolina rice ranges from 7¾@8c per lb.

SALT—Is in ample supply to meet the requirements of the trade, and quotations are unchanged. We quote:

Large barrels	$2 25
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@4 25

SOAP—Prices are steady, with a good demand. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8@8½c; No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin soap at 6@7c.

STARCH—There is a good demand for starch, and prices are firm at 8½@9c for standard brands.

SUGARS—Stocks of New Orleans sugars are reduced, and other varieties are taking their place. Prices are steady. During the week the sugar market has exhibited great firmness, and an advance on all grades has taken place. The demand is active. We quote New Orleans sugars as follows:

Choice	13 @13½
Prime	11¾@12½
Fully fair	11¼@11¾
Fair	10¾@11¼

The demand for hard and soft sugars continues active, and prices are fully and firmly maintained. We note sales 40 bbls at 13@13¼c. We quote:

Hard standard	14¾@15¼
A's	13½@14
B's	13¼@13¾
Extra C	13 @13½
C's	12½@13
C. Yellow	
Molasses sugars	10¼@11

Demerara sugars are very popular with buyers, and prices are firm at 12½@13c. Porto Rico sugars are in fair supply at 11@12c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices rule steady and receipts find ready sale at 8¼@8½c for tallow. Grease ranges from 7½@12c.

TINNERS' STOCK—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$13 00
I. X., 10x14	15 00
I. C., 14x20	13 00
I. X., 14x20	15 00
Block tin	45c
Lead	10c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts continue light, and prices rule steady. We quote at 28@31c for unwashed, and 45@48c for tub-washed.

WHEAT—The market has exhibited more firmness and animation during the past week than have characterized it for a long period. Dealers now are able to sell at advanced prices and the market closes firm. We quote Mediterranean at $1 05 on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 from store; amber $1 15 on arrival, and $1 15@1 20 from store; white $1 20 on arrival, and $1 25@1 30 from store.

WOODENWARE—Stocks are ample and prices unchanged. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @9 50
" " 3, "	8 @8 50
Painted B'kts	2 15@2 25
Cedar iron b'd	5 50@6 50
Do. brass b'd	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1	10 50@
" " 2	9 50@
" " 3	8 50@
Assorted	9 50@
Wash-boards	2 40@2 60
Seives	1 75@2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Is steady and dealers are selling at the following card rates, with 25 per cent. discount:

6x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x28 and 14x30	6 50
10x16 and 10x18	5 00	16x18 and 16x24	5 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 50	18x20 and 18x30	6 50
12x26 and 12x30	6 00	20x20 and 20x30	7 00

WHISKY—Raw whisky has declined during the week, and sales are made at $1 01 per gal, tax paid. Rectified is quotably unchanged, and ranges from $1 10@1 25, as to proof. There is a fair demand for copper whisky, and new ranges from 65@75c in bond, 1 year old $1 40@1 75, 2 year old $2@3, and 3 year old at $3@4 free.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

The market during the past week has evidenced but little animation. Some buyers have been in the market replenishing stocks, and a limited business has been transacted on orders. Prices have ruled steady and the changes have been unimportant. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Lancaster	18
Cannelton	14½	Scotch	27½@32
G't Western	14	WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Anchor	14	Common colors	70
Penn Mills	14	High colors, No 53	75
Laurel Hill	14	CANTON FLANNEL.	
Macon	14	Hamilton brown	22
Tallassee	14	Amoskeag	22½
Kennedale	14	PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Anna	14	Manchester	20
Jewell	14	Imperial	20
Osnaburgs, 7-8	18@21	CAMBRICS.	
do 4-4	25	Paper	10@11
Pepperell E. fine	14½	English	9 @10
do R	13¾	PRINTS.	
do O	12½	Allens	10@11
do N	11½	Amoskeag	10
BLEACHED.		Cocheco	12½
Blackstone	14½	Dunnels	11½
Hope	14	Lon. mourning	10½
Langdon, 36 inch	16	Merrimac D	11½
do 34 inch	14	Pacific	11@12
Lonsdale	16½	Spragues frocks	11
[illegible]	16	Victory	9
N. Y. Mills	24	Bedford	9
Pepperell 6-4	31	American	10½@11
do 7-4	37½	Arnolds	8½
do 8-4	47½	Dunnels	11½
do 10-4	50	Hamilton	11½
do 11-4		Lancaster	10½@11
TICKINGS.		Merrimac W	13½
Conestoga, m'd	25	Richmonds	11½
do extra	30	Spragues fancy	10½
Everett	31	Wamsutta	7½
Falls City	27½	CORSET JEANS.	
do A	30	Bates	14
do AA	35	Pepperell	14
do AAA	40	Amoskeag	15@16
Minnehaha	40	do satin	19
STRIPES.		SPOOL COTTON.	
Amoskeag	25	Clark's 6-cord	80
Albany	12	do enameled	50
American	18	Stafford Bros	45
BROWN DRILLS.		Brooks	80
Pepperell	17	Green & Daniels	70
Starr	17	Stewart's	50
Winthrop	15	J. & P. Coats	80
DENIMS.		Hadley	50
Ogden A brown	30	Willimantic, 6 cd	80
Albany blue	15	do enameled	50
Amoskeag	28½	Orr & McNaught	1 80
GINGHAMS.		JEANS.	
Glasgow	17½	Kentucky	30@50
Hartford	16@17	Eastern	20@35

Louisville Drug Market.

The market rules steady, and no change in prices has occurred during the week of sufficient importance to require comment. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the market. We quote:

Alcohol	$2 35@2 50
Alum	5½@ 6
Calomel, lb	90 @ 95
Camphor, lb	85 @ 90
Cochineal, lb	1 10 @1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25 @1 40
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3¼@
Cream Tartar, pure	43 @ 45
Gum Opium, lb	12 50 @12 75
Indigo, lb	1 25 @1 40
Licorice, Calab, lb	40 @ 45
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42 @ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	9 25 @9 50
Madder, lb	16 @ 17
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 25 @2 35
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 85 @2 00
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @2 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 25 @2 50
Oil, tanners', gallon	95 @1 00
Oil, bergamot, pound	5 00 @5 25
Oil, cassia, pound	3 50 @3 75
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00 @4 25
Quinine, P & W., ounce	2 30 @2 35
Rosin, bbl	3 75 @4 00
Soap, castile, Fr	16 @ 17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6 @ 6½
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	5½@ 6
Soda, sal, pound	3½@ 4
Soda, ash, pound	3½@ 4
Salts, epsom, pound	3½@ 4
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	13 25 @13 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz	18 25 @18 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	5 @ 7
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9 @ 10½
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18 @ 20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	@ 57
Turpentine, cans, gallon	@ 60
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4 @ 5
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @ 5½

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

A good demand for tobacco has characterized the market during the week ending this evening, and the sales at the six tobacco warehouses aggregate 1,863 hhds, against 1,882 for week ending June 4. The sales this week have included a large lot of factory-dried leaf and strips, sold at the Pickett House, which resulted satisfactorily to the owners, and which will doubtless lead to further transactions in these descriptions of leaf. The sales for the current tobacco year aggregate 27,019 hhds, which is considerable above the estimates made early in the season, and it is now beyond question that the sales in this market for the current year will exceed from 3,000 to 10,000 hhds the large estimates that were made early in the season. The number of buyers in daily attendance upon the sales is large, and all descriptions of leaf find bidders and command their full value. Inferior and nondescript qualities of leaf are weak, and prices have a downward tendency, but factors and buyers report prices for all sound, desirable qualities well maintained.

The following is an exhibit of transactions during the week and for the current tobacco year for the six auction warehouses:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	575	7,651
Louisville House	339	5,538
Ninth-street House	203	4,891
Farmers' House	323	3,903
Boone House	218	3,744
Planters' House	110	1,292
Hhds	1,863	27,019

The market to-day exhibited no new features. The sales amounted to 239 hhds, and the receipts to 313 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 88 hhds: 3 hhds Ballard county leaf at $32 50, 19 00, 15 50; 11 hhds Owen county leaf at $21 50, 21 00, 16 75, 14 00, 13 75, 13 75, 13 75, 11 00, 9 60, 8 90; 9 hhds Owen county lugs and frozen at $8 10, 7 90, 7 80, 7 10, 5 90, 6 20, 5 80, 6 20, 6 30; 2 hhds Hickman county leaf at $11 00, 8 10; 3 hhds Crittenden county leaf at $12 75, 10 60, 9 20; 9 hhds Illinois common leaf at $9 70, 9 10, 9 00, 8 70, 8 70, 7 90, 7 80, 7 30; 12 hhds Illinois lugs and frozen at $7 40, 7 30, 7 20, 6 60, 7 10, 6 90, 5 85, 7 20, 7 30, 7 10, 7 40, 7 30; 5 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frozen at $7 10, 7 00, 6 00, 6 10, 5 45; 1 hhd Webster county common leaf at $8 70; 2 hhds Webster county lugs and frozen at $7 40, 5 80; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $9 90; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $7 40; 3 hhds Warrick county, Indiana, leaf at $9 80, 8 20, 8 10; 5 hhds Union county trash at $6 00, 6 00, 5 90, 5 60, 5 30; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs and frozen at $7 40, 6 40, 6 40; 1 hhd Hart county frozen at $5 65; 6 hhds Indiana trash at $5 80, 6 70, 6 10, 6 10, 6 00, 5 20; 1 hhd Robertson county, Tennessee, common leaf at $8 40; 1 hhd Robertson county, Tennessee, lugs at $7 40; 1 hhd Taylor county common leaf at $8 40; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $7 10; 4 hhds stems at $1 00, 1 00, 1 00, 1 00.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 56 hhds: 5 hhds leaf from Breckinridge county at $12 50, 10, 9 60, 8 90, 8 60; 5 hhds lugs from Breckinridge county at $7 80, 6 50, 7 70, 7 20, 7; 1 hhd leaf from Allen county at $10 25; 3 hhds low leaf and lugs from Allen county at $7, 6 60, 7 20; 30 hhds low leaf and lugs from Indiana at $7 80, 9 20, 8 80, 5 80, 7 50, 7 80, 7 80, 8 50, 8 20, 7; 23 hhds frozen lugs from Green river at $8, 7 70, 7 80, 7 20, 6 90, 5 65, 6 70, 6 50, 5 95, 6, 5 60, 7 80, 7 60, 7 60, 7 60, 7, 6 60; 5 hhds frozen low leaf from Todd county at $9 30, 8 30, 8 90, 8 70, 8 60; 8 hhds frozen low leaf from Ohio county at $8 80, 8, 8 10, 8, 8 40, 9 20, 8 30, 8; 1 hhd frozen leaf from Webster county at $8 80.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 32 hhds: 2 hhds Todd county new leaf at $9 20 and $9 80; 17 hhds Warren county new lugs at $5 75 to $7 80; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 50 to $9 70; 5 hhds Trimble county leaf at $8 90 to $14 00; 2 hhds Trimble county lugs at $5 70 and $6 10; 3 hhds Hancock county lugs at $5 55 to $7 40.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 37 hhds: 18 hhds Green river lugs and leaf at $6 25, 6 10, 6 90, 8 60, 8 10, 9 80, 10 75, 14 50, 6 80, 6 80, 6, 7 50, 6 50, 6 80, 8 40, 6 10, 7 10; 2 hhds Simpson county lugs and common leaf at $8 and $7 50; 2 hhds Warren county lugs and common leaf at $7 80 and $8 40; 1 hhd Robertson county, Tenn., common leaf at $10 50; 1 hhd Hardin county common lugs at $8 20; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $9 50 and $7 80; 2 hhds Owen county lugs and leaf at $7 70 and 13 50; 5 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $10, 10 50, 7 90, 9, 10 75; 3 hhds Green county lugs and common leaf at $8 20, 7 80, 9 50; 1 hhd Hart county bright wrapper at $25.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 8 hhds Owen county leaf and lugs, soft and frozen, at $15 75, 10 25, 10 50, 9 10, 8, 8 90, 7, 10, 6 20; 10 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $9 30, 10, 9 30, 9 50, 6, 6 70, 6, 6 60, 6 40, 7 90; 2 hhds Daviess county soft, frozen lugs at $6 20, 5 40; 2 hhds Marion county lugs, 1 frozen, at $8 10, 7; 3 hhds Adair county leaf at $10, 9 70, 8 40; 2 hhds Spencer county, Ind., leaf and soft lugs at $9 40, 6 20; 4 hhds Green county common leaf and lugs at $8 50, 8 70, 7 10, 7 90.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 4 hhds old leaf and lugs, at $11 00, 9 30, 8 90, 9 00; 2 hhds Metcalfe county low leaf, $8 80, 8 80; 1 hhd Adair county lugs, $7 60; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $8 00; 2 hhds Green county low leaf, $8 00, $8 60; 1 hhd Green county lugs, $7 50; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, one frozen, $7 90, 5 55.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market, for the week ending June 11:

Bay horse $30, wagon 50, bay mare 22 50, dun mare 57, sorrel mare 64, roan mare 62 50, sorrel horse 37 50, black horse 40, sorrel horse 43 50, buggy 120, gray horse 150, gray horse 46, black horse 75, bay mare 86 50, pair bay mares 130, bay filly 22 50, sorrel mare 55, sorrel mare 63, wagon 95, bay horse 70, black horse 33, bay mare 71, bay horse 35 50, buggy and harness 111, sorrel mare 49, bay mare 35, bay horse 53, brown horse 45, bay horse 51 50, wagon 100, sorrel horse 52, sorrel horse 55, bay colt 40, sorrel mare 60, bay horse 54, bay horse 50, bay horse 104, sorrel horse 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle for the present week ending to-day are lighter than last week's receipts. Prices range about the same as last quotations. We quote for thin, light cattle, 3¼c; medium, 4¼@4¾c; fair butcher stuff, 5@5½c; best No. 1, 6@6½c; extra, 7¼c. But few sold at the last named price. Shipping cattle are in demand and bear a good price. We quote as from 6¾ to 7¼c; extra No. 1, 7¾c. None in pens unsold.

HOGS—Receipts lighter than last week's receipts. Market ruling a little dull at the close of the week, though prices are ranging about the same as last quotations. We quote at from 7¾ to 8c for light, smooth stockers; medium and half fat hogs, 8¼@8½c; best smooth, heavy, well fatted hogs, 8¾@9c. None left over unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts heavier than last week's receipts. Market good for good butcher sheep, while those of an inferior quality are hard to get rid of at any price. We quote at from $1 25 to $2 25 per head for common and poor sheep; good sheep, by the pound, 3@3¼c. Lambs—Best quality are selling readily at fair prices. We quote at from $2 to $4 25 per head; No. 1 extra lambs from [illegible] $4 50. None left over unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts heavier than usual. Some 50 or 60 head of [illegible] mules passed through our yards this week [illegible] their way to Tennessee for feeding purposes; also, a car load or two of good horses for Georgia, to be put on the market. Reports are favorable for good broke stock.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	135
Hogs	821
Sheep	732
Horses and mules	106
Total	1,794

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING CO., PROPRIETORS.

The general features of the live stock market during the past week, ending this evening, have been of a highly satisfactory character to drovers. The receipts have been hardly sufficient to meet the demand.

CATTLE—There has been an active demand for this description of stock throughout the week. Buyers were plenty and readily took all the offerings at fair prices. The news from Eastern markets has been more favorable, and there has been a good demand for this kind of stock. There has also been a good demand for good and fair butcher's stuff for home consumption, and only a few are left over unsold. We now give grades and prices: Good to choice shipping cattle, smooth fat steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, sell at from $7 to $7 75. Good to choice butcher's stuff, consisting of fat, smooth cows, steers, and heifers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, sell from $6 25 to $7 25. Medium and fair consist of fleshy steers, cows, and heifers, weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs, sell from $5 to $6. Common and rough sell from $3 75 to $4 75. Rough oxen sell at from $4 50 to $5 per 100 lbs gross. Milch cows are in fair demand, and sell at from $30 to $45 for common and fair, and $50 to $80 for good to choice per head.

HOGS—The receipts of this kind of stock have been fair, demand good, and prices have remained firm during the week. We quote: to shippers, in lots, $7 50@8 for light, $8 25@8 75 for heavy; and to butchers, for choice lots, $9 per 100 pounds gross.

SHEEP—The supply has only been light and the demand good. We quote common at from $3@4, and good to choice, weighing over 100 lbs, at $4 5 @5 50 per cwt, gross. Good lambs are in fair demand and sell at from $3@4 per head, as to quality.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	481
Hogs	492
Sheep	1,068
Total	2,041

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 11.—P. M.

The cotton movement for the week shows the receipts at all ports to be only 17,795 bales, and the exports 24,562 bales.

The general trade of the city has been dull. The bank statement shows a heavy decrease in every item. Some money lost came West during the week.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$278,419,574
do decrease	3,998,151
Specie	28,353,397
do decrease	384,283
Circulation	33,142,171
do decrease	114,301
Deposits	223,808,379
do decrease	5,392,507
Legal-tenders	60,138,170
do decrease	1,131,140

Money market easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans, with exceptions at 3 per cent.

Gold steady, opening at 113⅜@113⅜, and closing at 113⅜@113⅜. The carrying rates were 1½ per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $27,000,000. The exports to-day were $357,156, and for the week $845,316.

Government bonds are higher and firm.

Coupons '81	118⅜@118½	Coupons of '65	111 @111⅜
do '62	111½@112	Coupons '68	111⅜@111⅜
do '64	111⅜@111⅜	Ten-forties	108⅜@108⅜
Coupons '65	111⅜@111⅜	Currency 6's	114 @114⅜
new	111⅜@114		

State bonds are dull but steady.

Missouri	92½@	New N Carolina	24 @
Old Tenn.	61⅜@	Old Virginia	70 @
New Tenn.	61⅜@	New Virginia	67 @
Old N Carolina	47½@		

Stocks are slightly lower, but closed steady. The following were the closing prices:

Canton	67½@ —	Alabama Gen'l	125 @ —
Cumberland	23 @	Lake shore	96¾@
Western U Tel.	33⅜@	Illinois Cen'l	138 @
Quicksilver	8½@	Pittsburg	110⅜@
Mariposa	9 @	Northwestern	80⅜@
Do preferred	17 @	Do preferred	90⅜ ex div
Boston W.P.	15 @	Rock Island	120¾@
Harlford & E.	3⅜@	New Jersey C.	110¾@
Adams Ex.	64 @	St. Paul	63¾@
Wells & Fargo	15⅜@	Do preferred	79 @
Amer. Ex.	43 @	To. & Wabash	66½@
U. S. Ex.	45 @	Do preferred	76 @
Pacific Mail	41⅜@	Ft. Wayne	94 @
N. Y. C. cons d.	100⅜@	Terre Haute	30 @
N. Y. C. scrip.	95⅜@	Do preferred	59 @
Erie	23 @	Chicago & Alt.	115 @
Do preferred	43 @	Do preferred	117 @
Harlem	140 @	Ohio and Mis.	32⅜@
Do preferred	144 @	C. & C.	80⅜@
Reading	107⅜@	St. Joe pref'd	118 @

Copper at Boston—Calumet 89; Copper Falls 4; Franklin —; Hecla 85; Hancock —; Quincy 17⅜.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,383,666
General merchandise	3,617,003
Sub-treasury balance, gold	79,371,141
Currency	11,109,643
General balance	97,958,981
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,250,000

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton market quiet, with sales of 700 bales at 20c for middling uplands. Flour in moderate request; sales of 10,000 bbls; the market is a shade better, with a good demand for export and home use; sales of [illegible] bbls at $4 90@5 40 for superfine State and Western; $5 50@5 90 for extra State; $5 60@6 00 for extra Western; $5 90@6 25 for round-hoop Ohio; $6 25@6 85 for choice do; $6 90@7 for white wheat extra Western; $6 00@6 50 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour in moderate request at $4 90@5 50. Cornmeal steady. Whisky dull, with sales of 300 bbls at $1 05@1 06, chiefly at the inside price. Receipts of wheat 112,229 bush; the market opened more active and [illegible] better, and quite a business is doing; sales of 114,000 bush at $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 34 for winter red and amber Western; $1 20@1 24 for No. 3 spring; the market is also firm at $1 28 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 34@1 37 for No. 2 spring; $1 25@1 36 for rejected spring. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Receipts of corn 58,311 bush; the market opened a shade firmer and closed steady, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 61,000 bush at $1 05@1 10 for new Western, and $1 12 for Western yellow. Receipts of oats 23,319 bush; the market is active, with sales of 110,000 bush at 65@68c for Western in store and afloat, including sales of 40,000 bush Canada for [illegible]. Hay steady at 75c for shipping and [illegible] 10 for retail lots. Hops in firm and fairly active at 15@25c. Coffee steady, with sales of 2,821 bags Rio at 11½@19¾c, in bond. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady, with sales of 300 hhds of Cuba at 9¼@9⅝c, and Porto Rico at 9½@10c. Rice dull at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum quiet at 11¾c for crude, and 26¾c for refined. Coal dull and unchanged. Leather—hemlock in moderate request 26@30c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet, with sales of 200,000 lbs at 40@50c for domestic fleece and 35c for pulled. Alcohol $2 10@2 12½. Spirits turpentine quiet at 37½@38c. Metals—Sheathing copper declined to 32c. Ingot copper more active and firmer at 19½@21½c for Baltimore and 19¾@20c for Lake Superior. Pig iron steady at $34@35 for scotch, and $31 [illegible] for American. Bar iron dull at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron steady at 11@11½c, gold, for Russia. Nails are steady at 4¼c for cut, 6c for clinch and 23@25c for horse-shoe. Pork nominal, with sales of 150 bbls at $30 50@30 62 for mess; $30 for city mess; also sales of 250 bbls of mess for August at $30 45. Beef quiet, with sales of 70 bbls at $11@16 for plain mess, and $13@18 for extra mess. Tierce beef is steady, with sales of 300 tierces $25@27 for prime mess, and $26@31 for India mess. Beef hams are dull, with sales of 60 bbls at $28@30. Middles are quiet, with sales of 30 boxes of Cumberland cut at 15¼c. Cut meats are firm and active, with sales of 300 packages at 13@13¼c for shoulders and 17@18c for hams; [illegible] for bagged hams. Lard dull, with sales of 163 tierces at 16¼@16¾c for steam, and 16¾c for kettle rendered; also sales of 250 tierces of prime steam, seller 3 months, at 16c. Butter firm at 17@30c for Western. Cheese steady at 13@15c.

LATER—Flour closed quiet, with a brisk export demand for shipping grades. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 33; No 1 do $1 37; winter red $1 34@1 45. Rye dull. Corn steady. Oats 65@66c for Western in store. Pork dull for mess at $30 25 asked and $30 40 bid for August. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats fairly active and firm. Bacon quiet. Lard is quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet at 21@23c.

DRY GOODS—The market is dull and there is little or no change in the prices of staple articles.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Tobacco firm and active but prices are unchanged. Cotton nominal at 21c. Hemp firm and active at $145@185 for undressed. Flour firm and holders are asking an advance, but did not obtain it; fall superfine $4 40@4 50; extra $4 75; double extra $4 90@5 50; triple extra $5 75@6 65. Wheat strong, closing little higher; No. 2 spring 95c; No. 2 red fall $1 15@1 16; No. 1 do $1 22@1 23; choice $1 30@1 32. Corn firm and better; mixed 90c; yellow 93@95c; white 98c@$1 03. Oats firm at 53@55c. Rye steady at 75@76c. Whisky dull at $1 04. Groceries are quiet and unchanged. Provisions are steady; mess pork $30@30 50, the latter for extra heavy. Dry-salt shoulders 12½c; clear rib 16½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 18¼@18½c, and clear sides 17¾c. Lard is retailing at 16½c for tierce and 17½c for keg; round lots nominal at 16¾@17c. Cattle active at 4@7½c. Hogs are steady at 7½@8½c. Receipts of flour 4,300 bbls, wheat 8,300 bush, corn 34,800 bush, oats 23,800 bush, rye 400 bush, hogs 200 head.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat more active and unsettled, closing at $1 10⅜ for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull and unsettled. Corn unchanged and easier, closing at 84@84½c for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull at 83@83½c for seller June. Oats active and firmer; No 2 closed at 50½@50⅜c. Rye quiet, closing at 85@85½c for No 2. Barley dull and almost nominal at 55@60c for No. 2. Highwines are in demand at $1. Provisions are dull and unchanged. Hogs are active at $7 15@8 10 for common to choice. Cattle quiet but steady at $5 50@6 50 for common cows to prime smooth steers. Receipts in the past 24 hours: 7,154 bbls of flour, 94,947 bush wheat, 186,209 bush corn, 36,309 bush oats, 6,848 bush rye, 400 bush barley, 2,365 head hogs. Shipments: 4,796 bbls of flour, 94,542 bush wheat, 183,409 bush corn, 19,249 bush oats, 1,985 bush rye, 1,000 bush barley, 7,386 head hogs. Freights are easier.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Flour unchanged; family $5 [illegible] extra $5 25@5 50. Wheat firm and offered sparingly; red $1 20@1 25. Corn dull at 95c. Oats dull at 55@60c, the latter rate for white. Rye advanced to 90@92c. Cotton unchanged; middling 19¾c. Whisky unsettled; potash sold at $1 02, and old ovens at $1 02, afterwards at $1 03, a quiet light. Provisions are unchanged; new pork quiet at $30 50, sales small. Bulk meats are held at 12¾@13c for shoulders and sides. Bacon 13½c, 16½c and 17¼c; sugar-cured hams 20c. Lard dull at 16¾@17c. Butter unchanged; fresh 18@20c. Eggs firm at 20c. Linseed oil firm at $1 10. Sugar in good demand; raw 10½@11c; refined 13@13¾c. Coffee firm at full rates. Gold 112 buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 to 1-5c discount buying and par selling. Money market easy.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Cotton nominally 21½c; no sales; receipts 249 bales, exports 113 bales. Flour firm at $5 00@6 50. Cornmeal dull; kiln dried $5. Corn dull; yellow $1 08; white $1 10@1 12. Oats scarce at 60@65c. Hay quiet at $20@25. Bran in fair demand at $20. Lard nominally 17@18c. Mess pork quiet at $30 50. Bacon shoulders quiet at 13¼c; sides quiet at 18@18¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat has advanced 1c; red Western $1 35@1 37. Rye steady; State $1 05. Corn dull and has declined 1c; mixed Western 97 @ 98. Oats steady; Ohio 65c. Provisions are unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 18¾c, and refined 28¾@28⅞c. Whisky nominal at $1 05.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Flour is active at full prices. Western superfine $5@5 25. Wheat is firmer; red Western $1 35@1 40. Corn firmer; white prime $1 12@1 13. Oats advanced to 66@68c. Rye nominal at $1 [illegible]. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 05@1 06; sales of city iron-bound are reported at $1.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton market steady, with a fair demand; middling 21¾@21⅞c; sales of 1,500 bales; receipts 626 bales; exports 448 bales; stock on hand 109,776 bales. Flour firm; superfine $5@5 37½; extra $5 50@5 77; double extra $6 25. Hay $24@25 for prime. Other articles unchanged. Sterling 123¼, and sight drafts on New York ¼ premium. Gold 113⅜.

KOSKOO!

Which Koskoo has attained in all parts of the country

AS A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE,

THE GREAT REPUTATION

And the Large Number of Testimonials

which are constantly being received from physicians, and persons who *have* BEEN CURED by its use, is CONCLUSIVE PROOF of its REMARKABLE VALUE.

As a Blood Purifier

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

BEING POSITIVELY

The Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative Yet Discovered.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and, like many popular opinions, this of bad blood is founded in truth. The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in eruptive and ulcerative diseases, and, when long continued, results in serious lesions of the brain, liver, lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form. When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin, and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO

AS A

Liver Invigorator!

STANDS UNRIVALED,

Being the only KNOWN medicine that EFFICIENTLY *stimulates* and CORRECTS the *hepatic secretions* and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts freely upon the liver, *instead of copious purging*, it *gradually changes* the discharges *to a perfectly natural state.*

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of Those Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO

Is a remedy of *wonderful efficacy* in the *cure* of diseases of the *Kidneys and Bladder. In these affections, it is as near a specific as any remedy can be.* It does its work *kindly, silently,* and *surely.* The *relief* which it affords is both *certain* and *perceptible.*

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action. Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is highly colored or scalding with, weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the Kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the Kidneys, proves irritating to the Bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the Kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life pure.

KOSKOO!

Meets With Great Success in the Cure of

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken-down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio. The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Periodical Headache, Dizziness, Noises or Ringing in the Head; Confusion of Ideas; Temporary Loss of Memory; Dejection of Spirits; Starting during Sleep; Bad Dreams; Hesitation in Answering Questions; Dullness of Hearing; Twitching of the Face and Arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to Paralysis, Delirium, Insanity, Impotency, Apoplexy, &c.

KOSKOO

Is NOT a *secret quack* remedy. FORMULA around each bottle. Recommended by the best Physicians, eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c.

The Best and Most Popular Medicine in Use.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,

Organic Chemist,

Laboratory and Office, No. 6 Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

ap25 deod&w MW&F

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Closing and Arrivals of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes. A. M.	Closes. P. M.		Arrives. A. M.	Arrives. P. M.
9:15 / 3:00	9:30	Cincinnati (via short line) Mail	1:00 / 5:30	10:30
9:15 / 3:00	9:30	N. Y., Phila., Balt., Wash., Pittsb'g, &c.	1:00 / 7:40	10:30
1:00	12:00	St. Louis		
1:00	12:00	Indianapolis & Chic.	4:00	1:00
3:30	12:00	Memphis, Clarksville and N. Orleans	9:30	10:30
	11:30 / 12:00	Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	2:00	10:30
		Lebanon and Richmond Branch	2:25	
3:30	12:00	Bardstown Branch	9:00	
1:00	12:30	Lex'ton, Frankfort, and way	11:15 / 6:45	
9:15		Louisville and Cin'ti Mailboat	6:30 a. m	
3:30		Louisville & Evansville mailb't leaves daily except Sun'y	6:00	
1:00	12:00	New Albany	4:00	8:30
1:00	12:00	Jeffersonville	7:40 / 4:30	
1:00	12:00	Shelbyville	11:15 / 6:45	
	12:00	Taylorsville stage—leaves on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	12:30	
	12:00	Mt. Wash'ton stage—leaves Tues., Thurs and Saturday	12:30	

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

Fourteen packages liquor from Boston for different parties in Bangor, Me., were seized on arrival of the steamer Alliance there yesterday, despite the opposition of the officers of the boat.

Wm. H. Moore, a young man of respectable family, was killed in Baltimore Saturday night by Wm. Guinn, who has not yet been arrested.

Wm. Gilmore Simms, a distinguished novelist, died at Charleston, S. C., Saturday evening, aged 64.

Jones' grist mill, at Washington mills, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insured for $11,000.

The base ball match between the Red Stockings and Yale clubs, at New Haven, was prevented Saturday by rain.

President Grant and party were guests of Mr. Cameron at his country seat at Lochiel yesterday. The party will leave on the morning train for Washington.

A Memphis dispatch says: "The cold weather and continued rains for the past few days have had a bad effect on the crops, which are badly in the grass."

The coopers of Philadelphia are now on a strike. During the week several coopering establishments were burned. Friday night two burned in the lower part of the city, and early yesterday morning the large barrel factory of William B. Thomas, on Twelfth and Millard streets, was entirely destroyed. It was uninsured and contained no stock. One man is committed for trial for arson.

The central block in Lewiston, Maine, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. Loss fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars, including the First National Bank twenty thousand dollars; Cobb & Scranton, twelve thousand dollars; L. Wakefield, six thousand dollars; P. McGillicndy, six thousand dollars; W. F. Garalon, eight thousand dollars. Partly insured.

PICNICS.

A List of them for To-day.

There are no less than four picnics announced for to-day, and the lovers of such amusements will doubtless have a good time if the weather is favorable.

Falls City Lodge No. 192, K. O. S. C., give their first grand picnic at Lion Garden. It will last during the day and part of the night. The Preston and Main-street cars will run till it is over.

The Portland Benevolent Society will give a delightful basket picnic at Point Pleasant, seven miles below Portland. The steamer Frank McHarry will carry those wishing to attend.

There will be a moonlight picnic at Louisville Garden to-night, which will, no doubt, prove a delightful affair.

The management of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum give a picnic at Woodland, which will last during the day and night. One of the features of this occasion will be the presence of a genuine mermaid. It is the same that was captured by Capt Kane, and has been exhibited by the celebrated Barnum for several years. There will also be a splendid display of fireworks at night. Arrangements have been made to have the street-cars run every three minutes during the day and every five minutes throughout the whole of the night. The Jeffersonville and New Albany ferries will also make regular trips during the night for this occasion.

Base Ball.

There was a very interesting game of base ball played last Saturday afternoon, between the Tempest and the second nine of the Richmond Base Ball Clubs, near Cedar Hill. The playing on both sides was very good throughout the game. The umpire's decisions were in every instance impartial, and he succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to both clubs. The game was won by the Tempest. Below we give the

SUMMARY:

TEMPEST.	O.	R.	RICHMOND.	O.	R.
Maclellan, c	4	2	Woolfolk, c	3	4
Baldeman, p	3	3	Madden, p	4	1
Badger, 1st b	1	4	Tyler, 1st b	2	3
N. Hughes, 2d b	3	4	Loving, 2d b	3	3
Judge, 3d b	4	2	"Tom," 3d b	1	4
Sloan, s s	1	4	Shotwell, s s	4	2
R. Hughes, l f	3	4	Grasty, l f	4	0
Fuller, c f	4	2	Homire, c f	4	3
Mulholland, r f	4	3	Hill, r f	2	2
Total	27	28	Total	27	23

Umpire—Chas. Rawson.
Scorers—John Morris and C. Ormsby.
Time of game—One hour.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R. Bonds.

Those who wish to make a safe and desirable investment will not fail to observe the advertisement of Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., and other prominent New York bankers, placing on the market three millions of dollars of first mortgage 8 per cent. 30 year bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company. This road is in excellent condition, is under the management of our most capable, efficient and substantial men, and the work on it is being prosecuted vigorously. The road passes all its way through a country rich in minerals, coal, timber and soil, and it is impossible for it to be other than a successful and paying enterprise. Capitalists in our own State will find these bonds among the very safest and best now on the market. We understand that about half a million of them were disposed of within the first three or four days they were offered in New York.

The Sunday Law.

The announcement of the Chief of Police that on and after Sunday next the ordinances relating to the Sunday law, and to the retailing of liquor will be enforced, has created great excitement in certain circles. The ordinances referred to have so long been, as it were, a dead letter upon the statute books, that the violators have come to regard any attempt to enforce them as an infringement of inviolable rights. They claim that custom and usage have virtually repealed the ordinances. There is a strong disposition upon the part of many of the saloon-keepers to resist the enforcement of the law upon the ground of unconstitutionality, and it is said that money is being raised to employ able counsel, and a test case will be made of the first person arrested for a violation of the ordinances.

Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the proposed Cumberland and Ohio railroad was held in Lebanon on the 4th inst., to take the necessary steps to commence the construction of the road. The present Board of Directors and President were re-elected for the ensuing year. The President, Mr. Z. F. Smith, stated that over $2,000,000 had been subscribed. It was determined to issue bonds, survey the road and contract for its construction from Henry county to Green county. The line will pass through the counties of Shelby, Spencer, Nelson, Washington, Marion and Taylor, and will pass through or near the county seats of each, except Nelson.

☞ The Ottawa Times has discovered a new way to pay the cost of an impossible railroad to the Pacific. Wandering through half a column of eloquence, it describes the valor of the Canadians, the immense trouble they have been put to in repelling invasion and threatened invasions; estimates the damage of the Fenian "scare" at $140,000, and the expense of the actual repulse at $25,000; calls the total $390,000, "or, in round numbers, half a million of dollars, which will assist very much toward the extension of a railway through British territory to the Pacific. Payment by the United States should be prompt." As a financial expedient for a bankrupt community, this is admirable.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

A Runaway Wedding in the Court House Basement.

ITS ROMANCE AND ITS SEQUEL.

Runaway matches and romantic weddings always possess some degree of interest, and that is generally either in proportion to the capacity of the reader to appreciate the romantic, or its association with some little episode in their own existence, either past or in prospective. The one in question took place several years ago, but has never been published, and, as the recent death of the bride occurred under circumstances the very opposite of what her bright beginning gave promise, we propose to relate it now.

The parties belonged to two very respectable and highly-esteemed families. The young man was the son of a well-known mechanic who was then employed in a responsible position in the foundry of Dennis Long & Co. Since that time, however, he has become the owner of an extensive establishment himself, and now lives in one of the prettiest residences on South Fourth street. The father of the young lady was a merchant whose business was rapidly increasing, and who had already begun to dream of the day when his only daughter should figure among the proudest and fairest women of the city and break the hearts of an hundred suitors.

But the mechanic's son and the merchant's daughter had been school children together, and over their lessons they had betrothed their loves one to the other. The girl's conceit grew to be a woman's reality, and the boyish pride became a manly passion. They were bound by the old love, but separated by a change of circumstances. Her parents thought that the shoes of the mechanic's son polluted their door-sill and forbade their daughter to see him. Thus matters went on for some time, and the haughty parents believed that they had succeeded in separating the ill-matched couple. But such was not the case. They knew nothing of neat little notes dropped from the side window, of appointed meetings, and preparations for what they least expected.

One bright sunshiny day the daughter dressed for a promenade on Fourth street, which was just then looming into the prominence that it now enjoys as such. There was nothing unusual enough in this to excite alarm, for she was always accompanied by her mother or the housekeeper as a sort of precaution which they had not yet become so confident as to neglect. But when she came down stairs her mother noticed that she was very much excited, and as her daughter took a seat at the front parlor window she watched her closely. Presently she arose hastily and went out the front door. Just as she got to the gate a hack drove up, she was handed in by her lover, and the vehicle went rolling away with its precious load. The mother dressed hastily, and, sending for her husband, they both started out to intercept the runaway lovers. They arrived at the court house just in time to see them go up the great stone steps and in through the vestibule. Instead of following them in, the parents preferred to wait at the door, and, as they came out, take the daughter into their carriage and drive her home. So they waited and watched.

The boon was too precious for the young man to fail, and he had planned his affair so as not to fail at any hazard. He was informed who was waiting outside, and in place of going to the residence of a minister after procuring the license, as he had intended, his ready genius suggested another and a safer plan. By this time the affair began to be whispered about the square, and the doors and windows of the neighboring houses were full of spectators, who were eagerly watching for the denouement. They watched the magnificent carriage at the sidewalk, and they watched the door of the court-house, from which they expected to see the couple come out at every moment.

In the meantime a messenger had been dispatched to 'Squire Clement, whose office was in Court-place, and who, in those days, as he is now, was the favorite 'Squire with young people, and did as much marrying as any of the preachers. He is just such a man as would take delight in assisting just such a couple in just such circumstances. Before that he had been one of the highly-amused spectators, and was greatly and perhaps agreeably surprised when he was called upon to be one of the participants. He went quietly down Court-place and entered the great stone edifice through the back gate, which was also the nearest route. At the foot of the steps coming down into the basement from the rotunda he met them.

And there, under the dark, gray pile of massive stones—where all the light there was seemed to be that which was beaming from the lustrous eyes of the two happy beings, with but the justice and two other persons present, and the great crowd outside watching, and God up above blessing—the vows to "love, honor, and obey," and "love, cherish, and protect," were made, and the awful admonition of the justice as it sounded through the damp corridors was said, and the two were one.

The Justice went on up the stairs and out down the front steps, passing by the unsuspecting parents in the carriage, and went home to his dinner. How the couple got away without being seen is not known, but they did so, and left the parents there to watch for the birds that had flown. While 'Squire Clement was at his dinner the doorbell rang and Judge Monroe entered, and, announcing himself as attorney for the parents in question, notified him, in their name, to abstain from performing the marriage ceremony between their daughter and the young man. The 'Squire laughed heartily at the discomfited gentleman, and then told him that he had just done that very thing about a half hour before.

This was the last of that romantic affair for the time being. The parents, very wisely, never troubled them, and the young husband worked nobly to make his lovely wife happy. She reciprocated, and kept his little cottage-home as neat and as cosy as the heart could wish for. And he was a man who could appreciate all this. In fact, they were one of the happiest couples in the neighborhood, and the neighbors loved them and blessed them when she ran to the gate to greet him as he returned every evening from his work.

But the war came, and with thousands of others brought destruction to the peace of this happy home. The husband went off to the wars and was lost no one ever knew where. His letters came regularly and close upon one another till—with the news of a terrible and bloody battle that was said to be above the clouds—they stopped forever. No news from him, no dying word, not even a dead body sent back. Months passed and years brought no tidings, and the wife was widowed. Wholly dependent upon his daily labor, she had no means of support now that he was gone, and though advised by her friends to do so she disdained to apply to her parents for assistance. The pangs of poverty stung deep, and, though she strove hard against it, she sunk lower and lower until day-before-yesterday she died in a miserable hovel in an alley in the upper portion of the city. She died from poverty and distress, but was still the same loving, virtuous, true woman as when she plighted her love to the one that never returned. Even among the low, and dirty, and pitiable people where her lovely life ended—as among the clever people where her life was brighter—she was still revered, and they knew her only as "the lady that lives in the garret."

Her parents knew nothing of her condition until they heard of her death, nor did the parents of her husband. The former had entirely cast her away, and had never heard of her husband's death, while the latter never dreamed but that her parents were taking care of her. She was too proud to apply to either. She was buried in a pauper's grave, but her husband's father, it is understood, intends to have her taken up and interred in his family lot at Cave Hill Cemetery.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

BARNEY MANN was placed in police station No. 1 last night for resisting an officer.

THE regular weekly session of the County Court, Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge, will be held this morning.

MARY MCBRIDE, the kleptomaniac, was at the West-end police station-house last night for drunkenness.

YESTERDAY was one of the gloomiest days imaginable, and not one-sixteenth of the population ventured out of doors.

THE usual weekly sales of real estate, by the Marshal of the Chancery Court, will take place at the court-house door this morning.

YESTERDAY afternoon a man played the confidence game on a Market-street bar-keeper for the drinks, and got soundly thrashed for it.

ANDY CARRIGAN for drunkenness, and Lucy Black for using profane language on the streets, were in police station No. 2 last night.

A MAN named Thomas McIlvogue was arrested and placed in jail yesterday afternoon for drunkenness. He was bailed out late in the evening.

AN old gentleman named Wm. Cox, from Wheeling, Virginia, too drunk to tell his name, was taken out of the drizzling rain yesterday and placed in jail.

CALVIN WADDLE, a lad of thirteen years, while attempting to get on a car on Portland avenue yesterday afternoon, slipped, and the car wheel caught his right foot, cutting it very badly. No bones were broken.

A NEGRO patient at the United States Marine Hospital named Henry Sage went through the painful operation of having a cataract removed from his left eye yesterday. Drs. Buschaupt and T. J. Griffiths did the work.

THE remains of Sir Knight Rev. Mr. Bristow were buried yesterday by the Masonic Knights Templar, of which order he was a member. The funeral sermon was preached at the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Mr. Sehon.

DETECTIVE BLIGH has in his possession a valuable gold watch, supposed to have been stolen, which can be seen at police headquarters. On the front case is the inscription "Wm. K. Bayler, from his wife," and on the back "Little Maddie Pet to Will."

The Kentucky Horticultural Society.

The following is a list of the officers of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, elected at a meeting held on Saturday:

President—Thos. S. Kennedy.
Vice Presidents—Lawrence Young, S. L. Gaar, Arthur Peter, H. S. Duncan, C. C. Cary and Theodore Schwartz.
Recording Secretary—J. W. Clarke.
Treasurer—J. T. Lanham.
Auctioneer—S. G. Henry.
Superintendent—Jos. T. Davidson.
Corresponding Secretary—Noble Butler.
Recording Secretary of Pub. Committee—Ormsby Hite.
Entomologist—Dr. W. W. Goldsmith.
The committee remain the same as last year.

COLONEL HAWKINS.

A Famous Bohemian on a Famous Kentuckian.

The following highly seasoned sketch, written by George Alfred Townsend, appears in the Chicago Tribune of the 11th:

"Did you ever hear of Tom Hawkins?" said a man of politics to me yesterday. "Tom Hawkins is the greatest duelist in Kentucky. He is now Governor Stevenson's tobacco inspector at Louisville—a handsome man, with a black moustache and large, glaring black eyes, which seldom or never wink, but look out like a tiger's, with silent ferocity. He is, perhaps, fifty years of age now, but still one of the best shots in Kentucky, and he has fixed up more quarrels, and been a second on more fields, than any man alive. Personally he is a gentle, truthful, faithful fellow, but he is deadly when he has made up his mind to eat somebody. Tom is one of the best of his class, the finished duelist of the South, always nice upon points of honor and prompt to advise anybody to fight whom he thinks has been injured. His last appearance in proximity to the 'field of honor' was occasioned by a mooted duel between two Cincinnati editors, which never came to a shot. People who know him, send for Tom in case of a duel, just as you send for the physician and the preacher when you are sick. He was wounded at Buena Vista, and he was with Henderson, Crittenden, Lopez, and the rest when they invaded Cuba. During the war he was on Breckinridge's staff, and the affairs of private blood in which he has been engaged are innumerable. For instance, he was Ben Johnson's second when he killed Tom White. Did you ever hear of that?"

"No!"

"Oh! Tom Hawkins had to leave the State for some years after that duel. Old man White was there when Ben Shot his son, and he went on awfully. The papers raised a howling row about that duel. Tom White and Ben Johnson had a fuss over cards, both pretty full, and a challenge passed. The women and families on both sides took a big interest in it, and Ben's mother molded the balls with her own hands. She was all up and alive about it. I reckon she'd shot Ben herself if he hadn't gone to the field. Ben was all crippled up with the rheumatism, and they had to set him up and hand him his gun. They fought with shot-guns loaded with ball. There was old man White, haggling in the field about points of honor, the terms of apology, *etcetera etcetera*, when 'pop' went the guns, and his son laid dead at the old man's feet, with a hole right through his forehead. They say it was dreadful to hear him go on. I don't know what became of Ben Johnson.

"Oh! yes, bless your soul! Tom Hawkins scared John Pope most dead once. They were at old General Wool's table, when Pope impugned the courage of General ——, and Tom Hawkins just glanced at him and opened out. John Pope had to take water.

"Tom was Breckinridge's second when the challenge passed between John and Cutting. There Tom showed the generalship of Alexander the Great. Cutting's second was old President Monroe's son, of the regular army, and Tom turned him inside out. He put him on the defensive, thundered at him, and got John Breckinridge off with all the honors.

"Tom Hawkins is a terrible fellow. If he looks at you with his wide-open eye, full of ferocity, you are half gone up already. When they tried Henderson in New Orleans, and Judah Benjamin was employed by the Spanish government to assist in the prosecution, Tom, whose trial was to follow, saw what a terrible tongue Benjamin had, and he followed him out of the court room and said:

"'Look here, Mr. Jew, I want to tell you something. If, when my trial comes off, you say one word against my character, I'll kill you in your tracks.'

"Benjamin saw these big eyes ready to jump out of Tom's head, and he said:

"'Mr. Hawkins, I shall not want to have any difficulty with you, sir.'

"They did not convict Henderson, and Tom never came to trial.

"I reckon you never heard of Tom Henderson's connection with the Fitch and Stephen A. Douglas trial, did you? That has never been published, to my knowledge; but it was a remarkable episode in the preface to the rebellion. You see, it was coming on toward the political conventions of 1859, and Douglas had all the strength, so that it was hard on to a certainty that he would be nominated and crowd out the Buchanan party. I got sure information of the nightly caucuses of Slidell, Jesse D Bright, Howell Cobb, Benjamin, and that faction in Washington—for they met at Cobb's house chiefly; and one day it came to me straight as a wire that they had determined to force Douglas into a fight, and that it had been proposed that Slidell should insult Douglas in the drinking saloon of the Senate, and, if he resented it, shoot him down. I wrote to Douglas at once, but knowing his habits so well, of leaving letters unopened for days and weeks together, I sent the letter to a friend, and commanded him to make Douglas open it, and peruse it, that he might be prepared. And in that letter I said: 'If you are pushed to the wall, telegraph for Tom Hawkins, of Louisville.'

'Well, I came on from the South soon after that, and went up with George Pugh to see Douglas. There we found nobody to pay much attention to us. Douglas seemed absorbed with something else, and looking out of his library, across the hall, I saw Roger A. Pryor and Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, step into another room. I asked no questions, but came away, and soon afterward started for New York. When I got to the Relay House there was about three minutes' delay, as the Western train had just come in, and I saw get out of it and step toward the Washington train—who but Tom Hawkins?

"Tom," I cried, "what are you doing here?"

'What are you doing away from Washington?' said Tom.

"Going to New York."

"New York, what? Do you get me here and then run off to New York? Douglas has sent for me. The fight's on!"

"I'll get off my baggage at Baltimore," said I, "and return to Washington to-night."

And with that the trains steamed contrary ways.

"I found out the matter at Washington that same evening. The conspirators had arranged to force an insult upon Douglas, and then, if he challenged, he would lose the vote of the North. If he refused, nobody in the South would touch him. The creature of the conspirators to insult Douglas was G. N. Fitch, of Indiana,—still alive, I believe,—and he had done it in executive session the day before I reached the city. Douglas had demanded a retraction or a fight, and Tom Hawkins had been sent for.

"I found the Douglas household all warm for the duel. Mrs. Douglas and the Cuttses and everybody were bound to see Stephen out. His wife said he might lose the Presidency or anything before he should be beaten by Jesse Bright and old Buck's myrmidons. The *billet doux* had been passing all day betwixt the Buchanan headquarters, in the Vice-President's room of the Capitol, and one of the committee rooms where the Douglas men sat in council. The messenger for Douglas was Roger A. Pryor, and for Fitch, Judah P. Benjamin.

"The Fitch gang were Slidell, who was the arch conspirator, and bloodthirsty as a bat; Bright, who was jealous of Douglas, and despised him; Cobb, etc. When Judah P. Benjamin, the second day, came into the committee room with another letter, and, amongst Richardson, of Illinois, Pugh, Pryor, Brown, and the rest, saw Tom Hawkins glancing at him, they say he shrank back and turned pale. Then he put out his hand in a sycophantish way and said:

"'Why, Mr. Hawkins, I'm very glad to see you.'

"We all met that night, and Tom went, in place of Pryor, to arrange the particulars, and force a fight or a peace. We knew by his look that the thing was serious. They knew that it was coming to be blood by Tom's big eyes. And they wrote a retraction. He had it in ten minutes.

"We arranged to try Douglas' courage by telling him that the duel was to come off next morning. Tom, who was a simple-hearted fellow, raised objections to this, and refused to have anything to do with it. We entered Douglas' library, and there he stood, with as pleasant a smile as I ever saw, waiting to hear the result.

"'Mr. Douglas,' said I, 'how do you feel?'

"'Very well. What is the news?'

"'You are to go to the field to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock and fight with shotguns.'

"We all looked at him piercingly to see how he stood it.

"'Very well,' he said, 'make all the arrangements.'

"We watched him again, and he was quiet as I ever saw him—almost cheerful. Tom Hawkins could stand it no more. He said:

"'Mr. Douglas, they have retracted!'

"Douglas drew a sigh, whether of relief or regret I do not know. He was a splendid shot with a fowling-piece, and he would have fought his weight in wild-cats rather than be crowded out of the path of his ambition. He was the greatest leader any party ever had, to my mind. Do you want to be introduced to Tom Hawkins?"

"No," said I, without thinking about it, "if it isn't offensive, I prefer not to know Tom Hawkins!"

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending June 11, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, June 11, 1870.

Bronchitis	1	Cholera Infantum	6
Cholera Morbus	1	Consumption	3
Convulsion	2	Congestion of brain	1
Cyanosis	1	Debility	1
Dysentery	2	Heart Disease	1
Hæmaturia	1	Measles	1
Pneumonia	4	Scrofula	2
Trismus	1	Unknown	2
Total			30

SEX.

Male	16	Female	14

COLOR.

White	21	Black	9

AGE.

Under 3 years	19	3 to 6 years	0
6 to 10 years	0	10 to 20 years	3
20 to 30 years	4	30 to 40 years	2
40 to 50 years	2	50 to 60 years	0
60 to 70 years	0	70 and over	1

NATIVITY.

America	25	Germany	3
Ireland	2		
Without medical attention			6

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

The Census-takers.

The census-takers have commenced their important work. The arrangements perfected look to the production of as complete, accurate, and valuable a statistical table as it is possible to conceive of. They must pick up information on every possible subject calculated to throw light on the social life and condition, as well as the wealth and numbers, of the American people. It becomes, then, a sort of moral obligation on the part of the people to promptly furnish all the information that may be sought. As these officials are bound by their oaths not to divulge any information which they may receive in the prosecution of their work, the citizens may trust their financial secrets to them with the same confidence that they would tell their physical secrets to the physician. This is a work of national importance, the results of which will be as useful and interesting to the philosopher as to the statesman.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ The extensive and unreserved sale to-day at 4 o'clock of West Main-street lots will, no doubt, bring together a large number of buyers. The rapid growth of the city makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.

☞ On Monday evening at 5 o'clock we will sell five cottages and three two-story houses and store, situated on the East side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. These buildings will be sold to be removed, and a good opportunity is offered to those who want cheap building material. Pearson & Meddis.

No Lots Withdrawn,

because bids are too low, at the great sale to-day of West Main-street lots. The sale takes place at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

India Rubber Carpet.

All are invited to examine it, and many other curiosities, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Thirty-four Lots

on Main street will be sold at auction to-day. Full information in auction column. Morris, Southwick & Co.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects among his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Paretra Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

☞ There is no better place to make an investment than at the great sale of West Main-street lots this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Paretra Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Dedicatory Address Delivered by Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Upon the Occasion of the Dedication of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd.

The following able address was delivered by Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector of St John's Episcopal Church of this city, at the dedication of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, near this city, on Saturday last. It was crowded out of yesterday's issue by an extraordinary press of matter:

A Christian asylum originally was a place of protection for the defenseless against merciless exactions or unrestrained and unauthorized violence. In the days of Constantine and the age immediately subsequent thereto, it was made, by statutory provision, unlawful to arrest any ordinary debtor, or one persecuted for opinion, or one that had fled mob violence for any misdemeanor and had taken refuge by the altar, or in the baptistry of any Christian temple, or beneath any consecrated cross, or within any religious house. While under that ægis he was not to be captured; it was his asylum.

But the books give us a different account of its character in feudal history. The church or monastery was a refuge for every criminal, whether hunted by mob violence or legal process. And this was known even as an asylum or sanctuary for the most flagrant offender against the law.

Under a better civilization, and in a more enlightened age, this protection to crime was discontinued, but the name asylum, under which it existed, continued to represent a place of protection, but a protection assimilated the rather to that original sort of refuge guaranteed, as before said, by statutory provision as a shelter to the unfortunate.

In a still stronger sense does this old word in our day represent the idea of protection to the unfortunate against the ills or temptations of life, that otherwise would disturb or harass, enervate or destroy; and hence the blind, the dumb, the insane, the infirm, or the orphan is provided a home of safety, a shelter of peace, where the merciless pursuers of want or cruelty or temptation are barred ingress.

There is no word in our vocabulary that better illustrates the different historical periods in which it is found in prominent use than this same word asylum. The idea it purports to convey in each respective age unveils the standard of Christian civilization for that period. In the Constantine era, with a pure Christianity engrafted on an old heathen trunk, we have merry and humanity for the helpless when they themselves can fly for refuge to sacred places; but no outgoing of the Church to seek and to save those whose condition is so pitiful that they cannot fly nor seek. In the darkness of Mediæval history the asylum of consecrated shelter was a refuge alike for the criminal and the innocent, like the age itself, in which crime and innocence were in almost every home. But in the brighter and purer age of modern civilization, the asylum is a refuge to those that are the most helpless—a refuge that does not only and sullenly shelter terror-stricken and unfortunate, but one that opens its merciful arms and with a loving welcome gives a happy and beautiful home to the wretched poor.

The character and number of benevolent institutions are not only criteria by which to judge of historical periods, but of different nations and of different religious bodies in those nations.

Look over the map of that portion of the globe claiming civilization, and where do you find benevolent schemes working their blessed results and charitable establishments founded and flourishing in every city? Certainly not in Portugal, or Spain, or Austria, or Russia. Not in none of these are to be found any number of institutions like this we have dedicated to-day. But in England, where civilization has attained its grandest achievements, where profound learning is no unusual accomplishment, where intelligence among the people generally prevails, where the sciences and arts are most assiduously and successfully cultivated and employed, and where commerce and industry are the characteristics of the people—in England, happy England, a nation nursed on the warm and healthy bosom of the church, reformed and purified, do charities and foundations more universally prevail for the help and protection of suffering and unfortunate humanity than in any other land on the habitable globe. And next to our mother country, her American daughter, stands side by side with the highest civilized nationalities of continental Europe in works of patience and labors of love.

These things are exponents of an enlightened civilization. They are its own fruit. Men do not gather figs of thistles. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The quality of a nation's clothes itself in its own natural covering of charitableness. From the lowest stages of barbarism to the highest forms of culture does this principle keep pace with the general progress. Savages have no such asylums. Christians half civilized may not; either; but Christian communities developed under the stimulant of mental culture and material progress invariably do.

And the same argument applies to individuals. No man that has been reared under the influence and education of the higher elements of Christian civilization can help but sympathize practically, if he be able, with every enterprise looking to the amelioration or elevation, the protection or alleviation of mankind. It is a law of his being. He belongs to that higher order of the *genus homo* whose range of thought and sympathy overspreads a far wider expanse than his neighbor who stands on a lower plane. From the former society has a right to expect cordial and generous support to the sustaining and carrying forward of these great and blessed institutions. From the latter society only prays that the effort may be made practically to climb higher and occupy a nobler and truer position as a member of a community in also coming forward with a generous support to these "labors of love!"

I said awhile ago that the character and number of benevolent institutions are also criteria by which to judge the different religious bodies of the land. I do not mean in this connection to institute comparisons which are always odious. God alone is the judge. We have no right to praise or condemn other than ourselves; and only, therefore, with this branch of the Church (Catholic), have I anything to do to-day.

In that same old glorious England in which the Church stands in the beauty of holiness and in the strength of her Lord, the statistics of the grand book of charity is which her children are engaged are the "crown jewels" of her altar.

In the American church the progress has kept pace with the Christian enlightenment of her people. In those dioceses in which the church is held in her integrity, and presented in her purity and power, and cherished by an educated membership, there benevolent enterprises are founded and sustained by the outpouring liberality of her children. In the five dioceses of New York, in Connecticut, in the two dioceses of Pennsylvania, in little Maryland, in war-stricken Georgia and Alabama, and in the new, vigorous dioceses of the great Northwest, set forward on their high career of good works by that holy man of God whose recent demise has filled the church with a strange, beautiful grief, in all these, and others, asylums and church houses, infirmaries and sisterhoods, are the living exponents of a noble, active life in this body of Christ, which is worthy not only of our admiration and praise, but of our imitation and emulation as loyal sons of the church in Kentucky.

The question naturally arises, why is it that our diocese has so few charities, such limited efforts of good-doing to the helpless, and that, not until now has there been an enterprise attempted like this one? It is simply necessary here to answer that question by the broad declaration that untoward events and conditions have so retarded development in this direction that the church mind generally has not been aroused to its duty, or to the demands upon it. There has not been, however, an utter disregard. One great charity was projected by a holy mother in Israel, Mrs. Mary O. Gray, some thirty-nine years ago—one not altogether dissimilar from this Orphanage.

But for the lack of an educated public sympathy its career was modified by reducing its capacity to female orphans alone; and as such it still progresses on Fifth street, doing a blessed work in sheltering and training the bleating lambs for the green broad pastures of Christ's kingdom.

The history of the present enterprise is familiar to most of you. The grant of land is the fruit of the same enlightened charity which projected the original orphanage; and, whatever may be the present misguided views of the generous donor, this one act, in her early and beautiful life, will enshrine her name and memory in the hearts of us all. And the noble generosity of those Christian brethren that would make the quarter-centennial of a laborious and successful pastorate fragrant with the incense of their love and admiration, by consecrating a sum large enough to erect on this grant such a building as this, is an exponent of enlightened Christian zeal which augurs a rich harvest of noble charities still for the Church in Kentucky. And while it augurs hopeful things for the future it is the highest encomium upon the pastor's ministry, in that it is the fruit of his own vineyard, the result of his own churchly teaching.

The Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, however, is not to be a parochial institution. Its trustees belong to different parishes. It is simply to be a church charity under the care of Sisters of Mercy, guided by such priestly counsel as the trustees may elect.

It therefore appeals to the liberal sympathy of every churchman, without regard to parish or party, to come forward in upholding and sustaining this great and noble work.

There are several considerations that appeal more forcibly than words can do.

The first I would mention is the character of the enterprise proposed and now about to be inaugurated. It is an orphanage for boys from six to twenty years of age. No one is received unless all other control over the child is surrendered for the time to the institution; and proper guarantees are to be required that the boy shall remain the full time agreed upon, thus enabling an orphan not only to be well trained for life, but to repay, in some measure at least, the care bestowed upon his younger years.

Three things will characterize the orphanage—religious training, educational facilities, and mechanical apprenticeship. And what could I not say in favor of the religious training afforded by the church? The blessed results accomplished in whatever Sunday or parish school, or higher literary institutions, or in a charitable foundation like this, where the principles of the church are presented to the young mind in their beauty, and incorporated into the developing moral character, have always been the same. There is a holy fascination in choral worship, which refines while it inspires the tender mind with heavenly emotions; and the church catechism—the photograph of the law and the gospel, simple and beautiful, comprehensive and practical—when illustrated by faithful lips, becomes a chart to childhood, invaluable alike to adult age and to childhood. And when we remember that the whole atmosphere of this home is to be filled with the spirit of a godly and self-denying Sisterhood, whose tender care in sickness and in health, trailing the young tendrils up and around the cross, we may well thank God that here, at least, are His lambs to be fed!

The education is to be in the same plous hands: an education adapted to the pursuits of life in which these orphans may be expected to walk.

It is hardly necessary to say that everything outside of the bare apprenticeship in the workshop is to be directed and controlled by the Sisters. And, apologetically for their order, I would merely add that the church has waked up to a power long neglected—a power for good employed in apostolic days under the name of deaconesses, and established as an arm in the service of Christ's army during the primitive age that achieved the most triumphant results in that heroic day of moral warfare against enemies, though more potent, not less subtle than those of to-day. The church has suffered from the disuse! If the ordained ministry is the right arm, the sisterhood is the left, and both together are necessary to do the work committed to the church's stewardship. On this arm of the service, vigorous and well provided for, depends the success of our charitable institutions. Without it their work is limited, and their success uncertain. With it, every orphanage becomes a power in the church, the fountain of fertilizing streams, that will extend over the earth's waste places to irrigate and cherish into life many a neglected foul spot! Every trained boy that goes out from this asylum a citizen and churchman, will take position in society, will adorn the church, and make himself felt among people who otherwise could not be touched with an influence so effective for good.

Behold the work already accomplished! Witness the worship of these little boys, not yet a year under the church's care! How they put some of us to the blush who have been worshipping all our life long! Enter the precincts of their seclusion, and father and mother will find much to learn corrective as to the imperfect home training of their own children! Order, reverence, politeness, good temper, gentleness and cheerful obedience are visible in the main at all times, and speak eloquent praises for the training received at the hands of these sisters of the church.

In regard to the mechanical department, the hours spent in the workshop will be under the care of foremen and masters, prudent men and skilled in artisanship. The further organization of this department is a work of time; and when under full headway will constitute no little toward the support of the institution.

But the establishment of the orphanage and the first few years of its existence will require large sums of money to sustain its daily life. These sums can come only from one source—the enlightened and liberal-heartedness of the members of Christ's body. These sums must come regularly, week after week. There is no endowment, but in faith, hope and charity—but the greatest of these is in charity.

I hasten to a third consideration: That to sustain this orphanage is to fulfil the law of Christ in the highest phase of doing good among men. He himself was an asylum. The helpless were ever brought into His presence—the lame and sick and blind and dumb.

His first duty was their relief. He suspended the teachings of His Kingdom to do good unto one of the least of these! And all his holy ministry was a ministry of mercy, and the helpless sought Him as a sanctuary—an asylum—a refuge!

But then He illustrated by His own actions the very work we have in hand. His sheltering bosom was an asylum to the babes of Judea. He took them in His arms, laid His hands upon and blessed them. At another time he sat a child in the midst of His Disciples, teaching them, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven;" and "Whoso teacheth one such little child in My Name, receiveth me!" Here is the divine charter for our orphanage of the Good Shepherd. Christ is the Good Shepherd. He taketh the lambs in His bosom! and the Church, His body, if faithful to her duty, must follow the example of her great Head! And the last injunction to one of the chiefest of His Apostles was, "Feed my lambs!" And these lambs to be fed were not so much the pampered and cared for, in Christian homes; but the homeless and bleating little ones on life's barren hillside, left parentless and friendless, to be devoured by sin, the world and the devil, if not gathered into some charge of mercy!

There is no condition of life more pitiful than that of a destitute orphan! Unable to protect himself, and none and nothing to help him, is a calamity to the innocent immeasurable and grievous.

"A homeless home—a choiceless choice—
A heartless heart—a voiceless voice"—

is a condition which, if we could foresee as the destiny of any descendant of ours, would wring our hearts with grief too intolerable to be borne! And yet there are multiplied numbers in our midst to-day, that whose ancestry as little dreamed of such a calamity for them as we do for ours. There is, therefore, self-protection as well as the law of disinterested love that should urge us to the discharge of duty in sustaining this institution of mercy.

And, in conclusion, I will simply add that good doing is the *sine qua non* of true Christian character. Faith without works is dead! "Not every one that saith unto me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father, which is in Heaven, which is that, whoso receiveth one such little child in my name receiveth me."

We owe an infinite debt of gratitude to God. To Him, personally, it is impossible to make any return. But in His stead he hath appointed His little ones as spiritual agents to receive the offerings that are His.

Thinking the noblest thoughts that ever inspired human intellect, or feeling keenest sympathies that ever melted a human heart, or thrilling with holiest raptures that ever stirred a human heart, is the mere evanescent experience of an hour, or the fabric of a dream. Mere mental operations or emotional sentiments give, of themselves, to no man a claim on eternal life. They may be made a part of life's effort, and contribute no little as stimuli to the stern labor of daily duty, but it is only the noble doing, the unselfish acting out the law of love that entitles us to the Divine Favor. "This do and thou shalt live."

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, June 13.

Farmers who were in the city yesterday were fearful that the rain would cause the ruin of their wheat crops by rust.

The city dog law will be fully enforced the present week. Owners of valuable dogs had better keep them within doors unless they wear the collar with the city's medal.

Ben. F. Tuley, Floyd county deputy clerk, although defeated for the nomination of County Auditor at Saturday's convention, was elected on Saturday night as auditor of the down-town grocery concern.

The following proceedings of the Democratic County Convention were crowded out of yesterday's issue:

On motion of Valentine Graf, James Tabler was called to the chair.

Jacob Herter moved that Joseph Daily be chosen Secretary. Mr. Daily objected, and nominated Mr. Herter as secretary. Mr. Daily was unanimously elected.

Mr. Daily again objected. He wanted the vote to be taken between himself and Herter. He did not want it thrust upon him. He had something else to attend to; he did not want to be shut off in that way.

Steven Sharf moved to reconsider.

Mr. Herter subsequently consented to act as secretary.

The delegates then handed in their credentials as follows: New Albany township—Stephen Sharf, Jacob Herter, Owen Maguire, Valentine Graf, Paul Reising, Owen Taggert, Adam Knapp. Greenville township—T. J. Williams, Geo. Koffman, E. J. Ingleman, Jonathan Davis, Peter Leesch, Jno. Thompson. Lafayette township—Ransom Byerly, John Jones, Robt. H. Scott, Paul Journey, Isadore Bennett, Patrick Duffey, Jacob Stumbler. Georgetown township—Jas. K. Harman, Preston Hickman, James W. Richards, James B. Keithly, Wm. Cook, Wm. Rody, Lafayette Yenawine. Franklin township—Vachel Newman, James H. Tabler, Peter Blunk, Jacob Mayfield, Joseph Dailey, Dimick Winn, John W. Riley.

The credentials were all found to be correct.

Jacob Herter offered a resolution designating M. C. Kerr as the first choice of Floyd county for Congress, and instructing the delegates to vote for him as a unit.

Mr. Harman moved its adoption.

The chair put the motion by requiring the ayes to rise to their feet, which resulted in the majority rising.

Mr. Daily contended that the question was not understood. He wanted the vote taken separately; that all the townships were entitled to vote singly for Congressman, the same as in voting for county candidates.

Mr. Herter insisted that the vote was correct; that the delegates should have asked for information before rising to their feet if they did not understand the question.

Mr. Keithly thought that the delay was unnecessary; that it would be best to proceed to other business, and allow the protest of Franklin township to go for what it is worth.

Mr. Daily said he wanted a fair expression. He moved to reconsider, but his motion was out of order, as he did not vote in the affirmative.

The vote was finally reconsidered.

The motion being put to vote by townships the question carried.

The vote being called Georgetown township and New Albany township voted as a unit for Kerr, Franklin township for Thos. M. Brown. Lafayette and Greenville townships voted for Kerr, making four townships for Kerr.

Mr. Herter then moved that the delegates to the district convention be instructed to vote as a unit for Kerr.

Mr. Daily moved that the delegates vote by townships in the district convention.

The Chair said he had thought the question was settled in the motion already adopted, and it would be best to drop it.

Mr. Herter contended that it was an established rule, and there could be no reason for repudiating the rule of voting as a unit.

Mr. Daily jumped up again. He was for the principles of Democracy. He did not propose that the townships should have their hands tied. He then moved that the delegates to the district convention be selected on the basis of the vote cast for T. A. Hendricks, with one delegate to every fifty voters and one for every fraction.

Mr. Herter called Mr. Daily to order.

The chair decided that the motion of Mr. Herter was out of order.

Mr. Herter appealed to the house.

Mr. Daily moved to lay the question on the table.

Mr. Knapp moved to adjourn.

The chair was about to put the motion when he was interrupted, and the convention informally resolved into committee of the whole on consultation as to the best way of getting out of the tangle. After a few moments Mr. Herter withdrew his motion, with the understanding that he would renew the motion after the other business had been disposed of.

Joseph Daily moved to enter into the nomination for Representative. Adopted.

Georgetown township voted for Dr. Isaac Sanders; New Albany township for James H. Rice; Franklin township for John H. Thomas; Lafayette township for Hardeman Scott; Greenville township for Joseph Somers.

On the second vote New Albany and Franklin voted for James H. Rice. No choice.

On the third ballot Rice received the vote of New Albany, Franklin and Greenville townships.

On motion of Joseph Daily the vote of the convention was made unanimous for Jas H. Rice for Representative.

The nomination of County Clerk was next entered into.

Georgetown and New Albany voted for B. F. Welker; Franklin for James H. Rice; Lafayette and Greenville also voted for B. F. Welker. Welker was declared the nominee by a unanimous vote.

The nomination for Sheriff resulted in George W. Jones being chosen on the first ballot. Mr. Brown received the vote of Greenville township, and A. J. Tyler received the vote of Lexington township on the first ballot. The vote was made unanimous for Jones.

For Auditor, Georgetown, Franklin and Greenville voted for T. J. Fullenlove, and the votes of New Albany and Lafayette were cast for George E. Sackett. The vote was made unanimous for Fullenlove.

For Treasurer, Georgetown voted for L. J. Frederick. The remaining townships voted for Samuel Watts, and the vote was made unanimous for Watts as the nominee.

For Recorder—Georgetown, P. M. Kepley; New Albany, John Spellman; Franklin, J. S. Lafollette; Lafayette, Nick Spikert; Greenville, Hiram Hoppet, was the first vote.

On the third ballot Spellman received the vote of New Albany, Franklin, and Lafayette, and was declared the nominee. The choice was made unanimous.

For Coroner, on the first ballot, John Sinex received every township except Greenville, which voted for Jesse Lukenbill, Sinex was declared the nominee.

For County Commissioners, Ludwig Hurrle, John Murphy, and James Sapier were chosen on the first ballots.

For County Surveyor, Samuel Thomas received the nomination on the first ballot.

The delegations from the different townships then made the following nominations for township officers:

New Albany Township—Reuben Robertson, Township Trustee; Joseph St. John, Assessor.

Georgetown—Preston Hickman, Trustee; Matthew Rody, Assessor.

Franklin—Joseph Daily, Trustee; Peter A. Blunk, Assessor.

Lafayette—J. Coleman, Trustee; Pat Cummins, Assessor.

Greenville—James Williams, Trustee; Isaac Miller, Assessor.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate the members of the Central Committee.

The following nominations were then made: Valentine Graf, of New Albany, Chairman; Jas. B. Keithly, of Georgetown; James Tabler, of Franklin; Thos. J. Williams, of Greenville; John H. Jones, of Lafayette.

On motion, the convention entered into an election of delegates to the several district conventions.

The following is the apportionment of delegates, according to the Hendricks vote: New Albany, 27; Greenville, 5; Georgetown, 6; Lafayette, 6; Franklin, 3.

New Albany township appointed the following delegates: A. Hartly, J. V. Kelso, Adam Knapp, Jacob Herter, Val. Graf, David Lewis, Paul Reising, P. Owen McGuire, Steve Sharf, Owen Taggert, David Crane, [illegible], Peter Buckert, Louis [illegible], Chris. Fox, Thomas Lewis, Anson [illegible], Joseph St. John, J. B. Winstandley, L. G. Mathews, Aug. Bradley, Charles Sackett, Dr. E. Newland, Fred. Sanders, H. E. Wagoner, F. C. Johnson, N. Rippert, Fred. Borgerding, Henry Schultz, E. Beckman, Jacob Hangary, J. B. Leyden, John Horn, James McCafferty, Thos. Dowd, John Spellman and Mike Doherty.

Georgetown delegates—J. K. Harman, Wm. Cook, Preston Hickman and Antony Metwiler.

Franklin delegates—James Tabler, Joseph Daily and Dimick Winn.

Greenville delegates—S. W. Wells, Enoch Eggleman, S. C. Miller and Seth Brown.

Lafayette delegates—R. H. Scott, M. M. Scott, J. H. Jones, Paul Journy, R. Byerly and Isadore Banet.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, June 13.

The only and all-absorbing topic on the streets yesterday was the primary election of Saturday. Early in the day candidates and their friends were on the streets seeking additional particulars, but as yet nothing decisive has been received. From all the news received up to dark last evening, the indications were very nearly the same as that given in yesterday's issue. Wolf for Congress has a majority of 408 in Jeffersonville township, and will most likely be the choice of the county. H. S. Barnaby will receive 367 majority in this township. His nomination is considered absolutely certain. The contest between Ingram and James for clerk changed its phase some yesterday in favor of Ingram, and it is thought he will be the nominee. Between Baxter and Bellows the dispute is doubtful, although the friends of each are confident of a small majority for their respective favorites. Baxter leaves the township with 412 majority. Bellows will have to make a very successful run to overcome these figures. Taggart carried Charlestown township for sheriff. Johnson's chances for success for the criminal judgeship are reduced by 30 majority in the second precinct for Dunham. His friends are still confident of a favorable result. Johnson carried Utica township. Coons for treasurer continues to climb still higher. His nomination is considered beyond dispute. Carney keeps ahead of Carr, and his nomination is acceded by his opponents. Fountain North is elected trustee of this township over John Howard by four majority. Every Wolf delegate to the district convention from this township is elected. Utica township went 43 majority for Kerr. The Democratic Central Committee convened at 10 a. m., in Charlestown, to-day. To-morrow's issue will contain the result throughout the township. 1st precinct polls finished counting late Saturday night. 2d precinct polls did not finish until six o'clock last evening, and the third precinct completed the tally sheet at four o'clock p. m. yesterday. The following is the total vote received by the prominent candidates in the township: Barnaby 671, McBride 314, Barnaby's majority 367; James 553, Ingram 671, James' majority 182; Baxter 658, Bellows 226, Baxter's majority 412; Badger 406, Coons 848, Coons' majority 242; Carney 860, Carr 176, Carney's majority 684; Wolf 708, Kerr 305, Wolf's majority 408.

Parlor Cars to Louisville.

On Monday next, June 13, the "Bee Line" and Jeffersonville Railway commence running new and elegant parlor cars between Cleveland and Indianapolis and Louisville without change. With other members of the Western Associated Press, a few days ago, we made an excursion in these cars over the new and magnificent iron railway bridge, at Louisville, and can assure our readers that they are as handsome, complete and elegant as were ever run on any line. They are furnished with easy chairs, sofas, state-rooms, and every modern convenience to make the traveler by daylight, between Cleveland and Louisville, comfortable and happy, and will be attended by intelligent porters whose duties require them to take good care of their passengers. These parlor-cars will leave Cleveland (daily except Sunday) at 5:30 a. m., and reach Indianapolis at 6:10 p. m., and Louisville at 11:30 p. m. Leave Louisville at 7:15 a. m, Indianapolis at 11:40 a m., and arrive at Cleveland at 10:30 p. m., in direct connection with the fast train on the Lake Shore railway, reaching New York next day at 6 p. m.

Wagner's palace sleeping-cars, which are now running over the "Jeff.," Bee Line, Lake Shore and New York Central railways, between Louisville and New York, without change, are doing a good business, proving that travelers will appreciate such first-class, pleasant facilities.—[Cleveland Herald, 10th.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

These celebrated springs are now open for the reception of visitors, and are prepared, under the enlarged capacities, to accommodate from fifteen hundred to two thousand guests.

The reputation of the White Sulphur is so extended that little need be said in commendation of it. As the center of fashion it has no rival in the South, and is fast rising to the popularity of the great resorts of the North. In point of the value of its water and the beauty of its scenery, it is far ahead of them, and should attract many of those who are in the habit of spending their summer vacations at Saratoga and Long Branch. They will find more real enjoyment and benefit here in Virginia than at those overcrowded places. Now that the railroad is completed to the White Sulphur, and that access is so easy, we expect to see the number of its guests greatly increased, and circumscribed only by the capacity to accommodate. No springs season in Virginia is complete without it includes a sojourn as the White Sulphur.—[Lynchburg Virginian.

☞ The bequest of Lord Seymour to the "hospices" of London and Paris, and the long lawsuit resulting from the obscure wording of the will, are fresh in the public mind. A similar instance of perplexity, arising from the same cause, has occurred in the effort to carry out the last wishes of the late Madame de Caen, who died recently in Paris and left the very handsome sum of 150,000 francs, or $30,000 per annum, to the "Institut des Beaux Arts." Now, it unfortunately happens that there is no "institut" of fine arts in the French capital, though there are the *Academie* and the *Ecole Imperiale*, both of which contend for the rich plum. Of the $30,000 per year bequeathed, the testatrix desires that $800 a year be allowed to painters and $700 to architects on their return from studying at the French School of Fine Arts. Every year a purse of $1,000 is to be contended for by painters, the candidates being allowed perfect freedom of choice as to subject. This is, probably, the largest single gift for the benefit of art, and it is to be hoped that it will neither be frittered away in lawsuits nor be directed into channels other than those designed by the donor.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	NORMAN	12 M.

ARRIVALS—June 12.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Bermuda, Cin.	Rob't Burns, Cin.
Shamrock, St. Louis.	Edinburg, N. O.

DEPARTURES—June 12.

United States, Cin.	Bermuda, Evansville.
Rob't Burns, Memphis.	Shamrock, Cin.
Pink Varble, Cin.	Edinburg, Cin.

YESTERDAY morning opened cold, cloudy, dark and gloomy, with the mercury down to 60. About nine o'clock it commenced raining and continued to rain throughout the day. At 6 p. m. it was still raining with but little prospect of a clearing up. Such weather as we have had for the past three or four days is very unusual for this season of the year. It has been so damp and chilly that fires and overcoats have been brought into use. The river was stationary last evening, with 5 feet in the canal and 3 feet in the pass down the Indian chute. The late rains that we have had will give more water before many days.

The Sam J. Hale, from Memphis to Cincinnati, was past due last night.

The steamer Magenta leaves New Orleans this afternoon for this port.

The Rose Hite is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving promptly at 5 p. m.

The Robert Burns, from Cincinnati to Memphis, after adding here about 50 tons, departed.

Twelve coolies are employed on the Dardanelle. They are said to make a model crew.

The steamer Louisville, Capt. James Lusk, will leave for New Orleans next Wednesday at 5 p. m.

The Edinburgh, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, passed up; having discharged a few lots of sundries.

The Falls City will be due from Green river tomorrow evening with a full trip of freight and people.

The Norman, from Evansville to Cincinnati, will pass up this morning. She has a large lot of freight for this port.

The United States mail boats Gen. Buell will leave for Cincinnati this day at 10 a. m., and the Gen. Lytle at 4 p. m.

The Camelia, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, was over due last night, and will doubtless be found at the city wharf this morning.

The steamer Shamrock, from St. Louis, en route for Cincinnati, passed up yesterday evening, after discharging here 25 tons of freight.

The steamer Indiana did not leave New Orleans on Thursday, as announced, but backed out Friday evening at 5 o'clock en route for this port.

The steamer Bermuda, Cincinnati to Evansville, passed down over the falls with Capt. Pink Varble at the wheel. She added largely at this port.

The travel North by boat is very heavy this season. The Natchez has her rooms engaged for the four trips she will make from New Orleans to St. Louis.

The Pink Varble, after having undergone thorough repairs, left for Cincinnati yesterday to load for Arkansas river. She will be down Thursday morning and fill out here.

The Peytona and barges, from New Orleans, will be in port this evening and will return to New Orleans with her mammoth barges Wednesday; she having large engagements of freight for a return trip.

The steamer Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew Kates, arrived at the Portland wharf yesterday evening from New Orleans with a fair trip of freight and people. She brought through about forty passengers. She is billed to leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock on her return trip to the Crescent City.

The Pittsburg Commercial says the owners of the steamer Arlington are not anxious to sell that steamer as reported. The boat has made money in the Cincinnati and Pittsburg trade, and will return to the trade in the fall. If any persons want to buy the Arlington they must pay a big price, all in cash.

The Evansville Journal of Saturday says: "Capt. Andy Hutcheson, the famous coal dealer, is building a new towboat to take the place of the Hawkeye. The hull will be built by John Jamison, the noted hull builder, and will be 98 feet long, 19 feet wide, with 4 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She will have two new cylinders, built by Schulitze, Thuman & Co., of the Mechanics' Foundry. They will be 14 inches in diameter, with 4 feet stroke. She will have two double flued boilers, 22 feet long and 32 inches in diameter. She is to be completed by the 1st of September. Andy, we believe, is the only man who has undertaken, single-handed, to build a steamboat at this port. In fact, he does it 'single-handed' in more senses than one."

The Avalanche, of Friday, says: "The Arkansas is rising rapidly at Fort Smith and Little Rock, with a good stage in the river. The rise is from the head waters. White river remains at a fair stage. The W. F. Curtis, for Cincinnati, had a large number of people. The Mary Houston added here for New Orleans 274 bales of cotton, and the John Kilgour 187 bales. The Bismarck, up, had a large lot of railroad iron; she also brought to this port 12 coolies for Major Adams. Capt. Lew Kates, of the Longworth, went through per rail, yesterday, en route for Cairo. Captain George W. Gift returned from New Orleans on the Bismarck. He brought with him 12 coolies of the lot shipped by him from China. The dozen celestials are now at work on the Dardanelle as deck hands, and are under contract to Capt. John C. Adams for three years, at $8 per month in gold. They are, of course, not so effective as they will be, having been cooped up on shipboard for the past four months, but it is said they will make a model crew, and Capt. Adams will soon have occasion of them to dispense with the uncertain negro labor upon which he has so long been depend nt. The keel of one of the two Arkansas river boats under contract at this place for Capt. John D. Adams is already laid. Capt. Bill Rowland, who is busy as a beaver in getting out the timbers, says he wants one of 'em named the 'Stunner.' Why should it not be? Had we not a Last Chance, an Only Chance, a Thirty-fifth Parallel, a Shoo Fly and a Phil. Sheridan? The 'Stunner' would be better than either."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, June 12.—River fallen 2 inches, with 11 feet 1 inch in the channel. Steady rain during the day. Arrived—Hose, from Wheeling; Tom Rees and Allegheny Belle, from St. Louis; Thomas F. Eckert, from New Orleans. Departed—Tom Rees, for Pittsburg; Allegheny Belle, for Wheeling; Hope, for St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 12.—Weather cloudy, cool and wet, with considerable rain since before daylight. River fallen 3 inches. Mercury 62. Port List—Quickstep, from Cairo; Emma Floyd, from Nashville to Cincinnati at 2 p. m.; Tarascon, from Louisville to Henderson at 4 p. m.; Champion, from Cincinnati to St. Louis at 6 p. m.; Pine Bluff, from Cannelton. The Cherokee passed down in the night. The Quickstep had a medium trip. The Emma Floyd and Champion were well loaded. No business doing to-day.

CAIRO, June 12.—Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 10 p. m.; Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 2 a. m.; W. R. Curtis, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Leonidas, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 9 a. m.; Petrel No. 2, Cairo to St. Louis, noon; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 3 p. m.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 p. m.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 6 p. m.; Cherokee, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 6 p. m.; Continental, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 p. m.; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7 p. m.; Richmond, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 p. m. River fell 12 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 62.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Arrived—Sheridan, St. Paul; Abeona, Cincinnati; Belle Memphis, St. Luke, Miami, and Johnson, Keokuk; Schuyler, Peoria. Departed—Mohawk and barges, New Orleans. River still falling. Weather alternately clear and cloudy and cool, with slight shower this afternoon.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Clear. Mercury 65. River rising slowly. Departed last night—Thompson Dean for St. Louis; to-day, Mollie McPike, St. Louis; Alice Dean, Cincinnati. Mercury this morning at 9 o'clock stood at 60.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday)	5:20 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5:45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:05 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	11:50 P. M. / 1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis daily except Sunday.	1:15 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis every day.	8:30 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis. Leave Louisville daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:20 A. M.

Trains leave the Depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

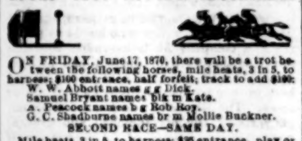
CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	3:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		2:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Great Trot at the Greenland.



ON FRIDAY, June 17, 1870, there will be a trot between the following horses, mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; $100 entrance, half forfeit; track to add $100:
W. W. Abbott names g g Dick.
Samuel Bryant names blk m Kate.
A. Peacock names b g Rob Roy.
G. C. Shadburne names br m Mollie Buckner.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.

Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; $25 entrance, play or pay.
Samuel Bryant names b g Gen. Rousseau.
A. Peacock names b g Macgregor.
H. G. Lurty names b g Roger Hanson.
Mort. Shane names g m Hattie.
Races to commence at 3 o'clock precisely. The manager reserves the right to postpone on account of weather. Pools will be sold on the track.
SAM'L BRYANT.

MOONLIGHT PICNIC AT LOUISVILLE GARDEN

EVERY MONDAY EVENING.

FIRST GRAND PICNIC

To be given by the

K. O. S. C.

FALLS CITY LODGE, NO. 192,
AT LYON GARDEN,
Day and Evening of Monday, June 13.
Tickets $1. Dancing free.

ROLLER SKATING AT GLOVER HALL,

Seventh Street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

SATURDAY MORNINGS from 9 to 12, and Saturday evenings from 8 to 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

Building Material for Sale

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

5 Cottages, 3 Two-story Houses, and 1 Drug Store
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, June 13, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell, to be removed at once, 5 cottages and 3 two-story brick houses on the east side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, and one building at present occupied as a drug store on the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. These buildings contain a large amount of good material, and are sold to make room for the new opera-house, &c.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY WARFIELD & FRYER.

Great Sale of Suburban Property.

THURSDAY, June 16, on the premises, we will sell 10 handsome building lots, varying in size from 7 to 12 acres, located on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington R. R., 15 miles from the city, and adjacent to Pewee Valley. This ground is all high and beautiful, with 20 acres of magnificent forest timber—is convenient to depot—one of the most healthy places in the world, and the soil is good.

Now is an opportunity seldom offered to purchasers. Every person can secure a superb building lot available for present utility or for CERTAIN future profit. All the land in this section must advance to enormous prices.

A special train will leave the Lexington and Cincinnati Depot at 9½ A. M., to convey parties wishing to attend the sale to and from the ground free of cost. An ample lunch will be served on the ground. Tickets for the round trip and plat of ground can be obtained of Warfield & Fryer, 84 Jefferson street, and of Pearson & Meddis, 130 Main street.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Main, Shelby, and Washington Streets Improved and Unimproved Property on Long Time

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, June 17, at 4½ o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a two-story brick house on the north side of Main street, between Clay and Shelby, containing 8 rooms, &c.—lot 25½x132 feet. Also 25½x132 on the south side of Washington street, immediately in the rear of the above.

One two-story brick house, No. 393, west side of Shelby street, between Chestnut and Gray, containing 6 rooms—lot 25x85 feet.

The sale will commence with the Main-street property.

Terms—One-fifth cash; balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS

The Great Sale of the Season.

The Handsomest Property in the Great West End.

2,500 Feet of Splendid Property, on Broadway, Bainbridge, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison Streets, bet. 23d and Mercer,

AT AUCTION, ON LONG CREDIT.

WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock, we will sell the following beautiful property, in lots varying from 25 to 50 feet, viz:

356 feet n s Broadway, bet. 24th and Mercer;
300 feet s s Bainbridge, bet. 24th and Mercer;
350 feet n s Bainbridge, bet. 24th and Mercer;
384 feet s s Magazine, bet. 24th and Mercer;
465 feet n s Chestnut, bet. 23d and Mercer;
325 feet s s Madison, bet. 23d and Mercer;
300 feet n s Madison, bet. 23d and Mercer.

This is some of the most beautiful property ever offered at auction, and should interest the attention of everybody. The property is under our special control, and we pledge ourselves to sell EVERY LOT offered.

TERMS--One-fifth cash; balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years.

PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

N. B.—The property on Broadway, Bainbridge and Magazine is embraced in a 5½-acre tract, which we will sell privately before the day of sale if desired.
P. & M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNIMPROVED

MAIN-STREET PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE

Monday, June 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that we are now ready to offer for sale that valuable piece of land commencing on the corner of Main and Twenty-sixth streets and extending along Main street to Twenty-eighth, subdivided in lots to suit buyers. Either for speculation, investment, or building there is no other locality that promises to be so profitable.

No Lots Withdrawn because Bids are too Low.

EVERY LOT WILL BE PUT UP AND SOLD

REGARDLESS of PRICE.

Investors should not fail to make a personal examination of this property. Plats ready for distribution. Omnibusses will be at our office at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Terms one-fourth cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Fourteenth-street Lot

AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, June 14th, at 5 o'clock P. M., a very desirable lot 25x150 to an alley, located on the west side of Fourteenth, between Broadway and Maple. This is an exceedingly valuable lot on account of being immediately on the line of the Nashville railroad track leading from the depot to the Bridge.
Terms of sale liberal.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

Two Country Residences at Pewee Valley, Spottswood and Belvidere, on Long Credits,

AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., on arrival of 2:30 P. M. train from city. Free tickets for trip furnished. As my business in the city will hereafter require my undivided attention, I propose to sell as above my property, situated in Pewee Valley, 16 miles from the city on the L., C. & L. R. R.

Spottswood contains about 13 acres, well improved. The dwelling is of modern style, with 13 rooms and cellar; all out-houses necessary for comfort and convenience; ice-pond and ice-house full of ice; fine shade trees, a great profusion of flowers and shrubbery, 450 pear trees of the best varieties, and a great variety of other good fruit trees, nearly all in bearing. As a delightful country home, Spottswood is really excellent.

Belvidere, adjoining Spottswood, contains some 15 acres, dwelling-house of 9 rooms, all necessary out buildings, including ice-house full of ice, fine shade trees, blue-grass lawn, and a large orchard of the best varieties of fruit in full bearing.

Tickets for trip can be obtained of auctioneers on day of sale.

Terms—One-third Jan. 1, 1871; one-third Jan. 1, 1872; one-third Jan. 1, 1873. Notes bearing interest from day of sale and lien retained. The first note must be made negotiable and payable in bank, with approved security.

For further particulars, call on me at office of Dodge, Rhorer & Co., 81 West Main street, or Morris, Southwick & Co.
J. G. DODGE.

70 Acres of Splendid Suburban Property and a Desirable Residence

The property of Dr. J. A. Moore, near the Fair Grounds, 2 miles from the city, on the Shelbyville and Shelbyville Branch Turnpikes and L. and F. R. R.

AT AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, June 18th, at 3½ o'clock p. m., on arrival of 2:30 train from the city. This fine property will be sold subdivided into tracts of 5 to 16 acres, all beautifully located. Also an excellent residence and 16 acres; handsome lawn, garden and good orchard. Each lot has a wide front on the turnpikes and 40 feet avenues, which divide the property. No property in this county can surpass this for beauty and richness of soil, embracing the best garden lands, well watered. Schools and society as good as any in the State. The locality is 80 feet above the city level and is especially remarkable for health. Plats ready for distribution.

Terms one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest and lien.

Free tickets for the trip will be furnished at our office and at Louisville and Frankfort railroad depot.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE

OF

CHOICE LOTS

NO RESERVE.

EVERY LOT TO BE SOLD.

A chance for everybody. Only one-fifth cash required down. Remainder in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest and lien.

AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

MONDAY, June 20, at 3½ o'clock, p. m. High and handsome ground, subdivided to suit buyers,

On First, Brook, and Floyd Sts., Three Squares South of Taylor Barracks.

Same distance from terminus of Jefferson, Second and First-street Railway, which will shortly be extended to the property.

Location Unsurpassed—Surroundings Unexceptionable—Extremely Healthy.

This is the most advantageous offer ever made to acquire a home in this charming locality, and may be the last, as they can not be duplicated. This then is the time to purchase.

No Bidding-in of Lots—All to be Sold.

Omnibusses and carriages will leave our office at 3 o'clock. Seats free.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.

Furniture at a Private Residence
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, on Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray, No. 303, we will sell a large lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of chamber sets, Brussels and two-ply carpets, and everything essential to the wants of housekeepers and furniture dealers.
WHARTON & CO., Auctioneer.

BY C. J. MATTHEWS & CO.,
No. 295 Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

The Entire Stock of a Furniture Store, embracing in part fine Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Mirrors, Divans, Mattresses, Clocks, Cabinet Tools, Show Window, and everything else usually kept in a well-stocked store,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 295 Market street, bet. Brook and Floyd. Sale peremptory, as the owner is changing business. Terms cash.
C. J. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., boots and shoes—fresh arrivals ladies' and misses' serge goods, retail stock, job lots, &c.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 15 and 16, dry goods, notions, &c.; also, seasonable clothing, men's and boys' fur and straw hats, ladies' and misses' Canton shades, &c. Terms cash.
THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HANSBROUGH & PRIEST,
Main-street Lot
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, June 14, at 5 P. M., we will sell, on the premises, a very desirable lot, 36½x152, located north side Main street, bet. Hancock and Clay.

Terms—One-fourth cash; the remainder in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.
HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Auct'rs.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

750 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.
H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Notions

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 14, at 10 o'clk, at auction-rooms.
H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES.

Wholesale Liquor Establishment and Stock

AT AUCTION!

TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

In Covington, Ky.

ON THURSDAY, June 16, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M., at the store of W. M. Ward & Co., No. 413 Madison street, will be sold the following articles:

5 percolators, 1 cistern and cock;
Safe, tools, brands, &c.;
71 bbls pure copper whisky, three years old;
25 bbls. wall whisky, pure copper, two years old;
55 bbls. Nelson county, one year old, besides smaller quantities of other whiskies, brandies, gin, wines, bitters, liniment, and other articles belonging to such an establishment.

Also, a large number of empty barrels, boxes, &c., Ward's Eureka Tonic wagon, a fine family carriage, 3 horses (2 of them matches), 2 sets double harness, and numerous other articles.
V. T. CHAMBERS, Adm'r for W. M. Ward.

Land for Sale.

I WILL offer for sale, on the 2d day of July, 1870, a valuable tract of land, containing about 380 acres which is susceptible of division, situated about 5 miles northeast of Bardstown; 160 acres of it well set in bluegrass, about 170 acres cleared and in cultivation, the remainder is finely timbered. This land is very fertile. It is situated near the Bardstown and Bloomfield turnpike. There is upon it a dwelling-house, good stable, cribs, &c. This land will be sold in block, or divided to suit purchasers. It will be offered for sale on the premises. For information, inquire of John C. Wickliffe, W. Beckham, or the undersigned.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
Executor of C. A. Wickliffe, deceased.
Bardstown, Ky., May 25, 1870.

Sale of Coppersmiths' Tools, Machinery, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1870, I will sell at public auction, at the shop of my late husband, August Forcht, on Main street, between Floyd and Preston streets, the following-described property, viz:

1,100 lbs brass castings, lot of crucibles (4,000 numbers), lot of coppersmiths' tools, 2 punch machines, 1 roll machine, 1 clamp machine; 1 engine, boiler, and shafting (5 horse power); 2 lathes (Fox patent), 1 lap grindstone and 2 sets lathe tools, lot of patterns, lot of wooden and iron flasks, 1 block and tackle, 2 forges and 2 bellows, 1 fan and pipe, 5 benches, flasks and horses, 1 set gas fitters' tools, 3 vises, 800 lbs finished brass work, 1 large shears, 2 large scales, 300 lbs copper rivets.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.
LOUISA FORCHT,
Adm'x of August Forcht, dec'd.
THOS. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of F. C. MONTGOMERY, a member of the firm of Montgomery & Mitchell, Bankrupts.—Petition for dividend meeting filed June 11, 1870. The creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes provided by the second section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
J. H. WARD, Register.
STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—FAMILIES, or men with wives, for the country; also, single farm hands, &c., who work for wages; also of every kind; also, [illegible] help in the city for all [illegible] and reliable help promptly at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of James Murphy, aged about 25 years, who came from Ireland 2 or 3 years ago, and went to Louisville, Ky., about 3 years since. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, JOHN MURPHY REILLY, at Simsbury, Conn.

WANTED—Ladies and children wanting a variety next door to Madame Shoe Store, on Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth, south side. Look out for the big boot.

WANTED—A salesman of experience, also two men to learn business. Moderate salary, to be increased with experience. F. A. TREMAINE, No. 7 Mozart Hall.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM—Two young gentlemen wish to occupy the above, and can give very suitable reference. Address D. F., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—800 RAILROAD HANDS—$2 a day, 100 farm hands, 50 wood choppers, &c. Apply to BULL & CO., No. 133 Third st., near Jefferson st. (late of 133 West Jefferson st.)

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady, as teacher, either in a school or private family. Best of references given. Address No. 300 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a thoroughly competent book-keeper, with first-class references and 10 years' experience. Address WARREN, Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN—To run a molding machine. Apply immediately to H. McCLARAN & CO., Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Clay street.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A nurse that is healthy can apply for a situation by inquiring at 207 Third street.

WANTED—BOARDING—By a young lady teacher, in a private Protestant family where no boarders are taken. Best of references exchanged. Address C. B., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM—Between Jefferson and Broadway and Third and Seventh streets. Address A. B., at this office.

WANTED—CAR BUILDERS—A few machine hands in wood department. None but first-class mechanics need apply. Also a few men accustomed to work on freight cars. Steady employment to good hands. Apply personally at Ohio Falls Car Works, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any employment? "Girls," do you want a place? To find AT ONCE good cooks, housekeepers, washerwomen, maids, nurses, seamstresses, teachers, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable females invited to call and obtain places free.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed shuttle machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

$2500 TO $3000 PER YEAR—A good chance to make money. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new. Secured by copyright. Sale as permanent as flour. No fitting up required. For full particulars, address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middleton, Maryland.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—($10 PER DAY)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 3d High st., Louisville, Ky.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE—A two story brick house on Twelfth street, between Magazine and Broadway, lot 28 by 130 and alley; 9 rooms, gas, &c., all in complete order. Inquire at 419, corner of Eleventh and Broadway. Terms half cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Northeast corner Floyd and Jacob. Lot 42 feet front by 211 feet deep to an alley. Inquire at 88 Third street, between Main and Market.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—For further information address H. B., No. 222 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 25x200 feet. Also a lot 98x150 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 67x150 3-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Lampton streets. Also a lot with a front of 65 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 138 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG ROAD MARE—Very fast, and the most stylish animal in the city; also top buggy, harness, &c. Sold for want of use. Call at Mount's stable, Third street.

FOR SALE—MODERN-BUILT RESIDENCE—On the north side of Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston—lot 35 feet front by 200 feet deep to a 20-foot alley—containing a large, commodious hall, 12-foot ceilings, two parlors with marble mantles, dining room, chamber, kitchen, one large pantry and two closets, and two large attic rooms, cisterns, dry well, stable, &c. Price $5,000. Apply to the owner, or call on F. W. MESSE, Green street, between Second and Third. If not sold within three weeks, will be rented.

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & MCGOODWIN, 221 Main st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE—And 23 acres of fine garden land, about 1½ miles from the city limits, on the Shelbyville and Lexington turnpike, and within two squares of the Fair Grounds. This property will be sold very cheap. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—SMITHFIELD COLLEGE—The building of brick, two stories, well built, in good style, admirably arranged for school purposes, and will accommodate comfortably 150 pupils. Location is very eligible, being one of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, with good turnpike to Shelbyville, and two others under contract. For terms and further particulars, apply to or address Miss L. L. PERRY, or Board of Trustees, Smithfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—At a sacrifice. Must be sold. Soil and fruits the best. Two crops will pay for it. Near town, railroads, schools and churches. Climate mild, healthy, delightful. W. S. MURPHY, Carbondale, Jackson co., Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX ACRES OF LAND—About four miles from Louisville, Ky., near a good pike leading from the city. Will sell it cheap, or will exchange it for property in Chicago or vicinity, or for land near the city of Chicago, or an improved farm in an adjoining county. JAMES W. SMITH, No. 4 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On the Newburg road, about 3 miles from the city. It contains 45 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, fine orchard and gardens. The house is brick, has 6 rooms, and the place has all the necessary outbuildings. Call and see it for yourself. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, 114 West Jefferson street, or the undersigned, on the premises. G. M. PEACHER.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—At Lagrange, a good two-story brick house with 8 or 9 rooms, metal roof, with all necessary out-buildings. Lot contains 8 or 10 acres, with good water, fruit, and shrubbery. A very desirable place for a family. Also 100 acres of land on the other side of the railroad. All at Lagrange. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 114 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they can take, at a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. W. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky.

FOR SALE—HAZEL HILL—This noted farm, the former residence of Wm. Short, deceased, situated at Gaither's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, three miles south of Elizabethtown, containing about 480 acres, with substantial brick house, one-story, containing 8 rooms, ice-house, smoke house, stables, farming implements, including the stock on the place, farming implements, crops in the ground, garden, &c. Price $30,000. Also the late residence of Wm. Short, deceased, in Elizabethtown, on the main avenue, containing between 3 and 4 acres, with substantial improvements—house of modern style, containing 9 rooms, with all necessary conveniences. Price $15,000, including the furniture. Possession of both or either place given immediately. Apply to J. B. KINKEAD, Louisville; W. SHORT, Jr., Elizabethtown, or P. W. STRADER, Executor, Cincinnati.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SCHOOL-ROOM—Large enough to accommodate 30 or 40 scholars, completely furnished on Chestnut street, near Second. Apply to H. B. WILSON, Agent, 142 West Main st.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS-HOUSE—A 3-story house, with good cellar, on Second st., bet. Main and Washington. Apply to H. B. WILSON, Agent, 142 West Main st.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One of the most pleasant rooms, centrally located, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Apply at 263 W. Jefferson st., near Seventh.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE—Now occupied by Walton & Brother, No. 141, north side Main, between Fourth and Bullitt streets. Having a depth of 200 feet, and a double front on Main and Bullitt streets, it offers superior inducements for a large business. Apply for terms to WM. PRATHER, office Ætna Insurance Co.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, 25 feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 174 feet, has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,800. Apply to JOHN S. SHANNON, or JOHN H. BEARD.

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 8 rooms, in good order, with gas, cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the south side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 379 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 268 West Market st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get the best of board, with superior accommodations, in a private family; room front or en suite. Best of references given and required. None need answer but those wishing first class board and are willing to pay for it. Address Mrs. M. A. B., postoffice, Louisville, Ky.

BOARDING—A very desirable front room, on corner of Twenty-third and Jefferson, two-story tenement. Board moderate. Market-street cars run to Twentieth street.

BOARDING—A few families can be accommodated pleasantly (about four miles in the country) for the summer season. References required and given. Inquire at this office for particulars.